HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Ominous Soviet Developments

Why U.S. Needs an ABM System

By PAUL SCOTT

House Armed Services Committee members have been told the disturbing news that Russia's missile defense system is now nearly 80 per cent complete.

Since the Soviets began deploying their system two years ago, more than 90 anti-missile missile launchers have been installed in strategic areas in the Soviet Union to defend that country against any missile attack from the United States.

Construction on another 30 anti-missile missile sites are now underway and the system's long-range radar installations are being improved to track incoming missiles simultaneously from all directions.

That's the blunt report that Defense Secretary Melvin Laird gave the legislators during a recent Pentagon breakfast meeting called to organize congressional support for the Administration's revised plan for deploying the Army's Sentinel anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system.

In the private Pentagon briefing, Secretary Laird revealed to the lawmakers that the Soviet missile defense system uses tremendous bursts of X-rays from thermonuclear explosions to destroy incoming missile warheads.

This newly installed Soviet system of using X-rays to destroy warheads at high altitudes, according to Laird, has opened a new concept in missile defense which could be very effective against any large-scale nuclear attack.

The wide destructive range of the X-rays, he indicated, has greatly simplified the complex problem of intercepting and destroying ballistic missile warheads and helped the Soviets to greatly improve their missile defense system.

Thus, for high-altitude interception, it is not necessary for the Russians to aim their defensive missiles directly at the incoming warhead—a problem that has been compared with trying to hit a bullet with another bullet.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, flanked by Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Earle Wheeler, testifies before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on our current defense posture. The touchy issue of the ABM is highlighted by the disclosure that the Soviets are well along in their defensive missile systems.

Because the destructive range of the X-rays extends for a number of miles, a defensive missile need only be fired in the general vicinity of the incoming warheads to destroy them under the Soviet system.

Further, it is now possible for the Russians with relatively few defensive missiles to provide a "first-line defense" for large areas of the Soviet Union.

The ominous new Soviet anti-missile missile development was revealed by Secretary Laird when one of the legislators asked him to elaborate on his public statement that the Soviet Union was far outspending the U.S. in deployment of a defense nuclear missile system.

Laird stressed that the Soviet building of anti-missile missiles, particularly around Moscow, had been far greater than the level foreseen 12 months ago when the Russians first urged the United States to enter into missile control talks.

"Make no mistake about it," Laird warned the legislators. "The Kremlin is going ahead with its deployment of a ballistic missile defense as fast as the Russian economy will permit. There is no debate in the Soviet Union. They are at work deploying their system."

According to Laird, the present 90 *Galosh* anti-ballistic missile sites in the Soviet Union are located in such a way to counter any large scale missile attack from the United States.

Thirty additional missile sites are being added to complete the Soviet system, he reported, in order to give that country's large cities protection against missiles that might be launched from U.S. Polaris submarines.

The Galosh, the Soviets' anti-missile missile, can fly hundreds of miles into space and intercept incoming warheads well before they enter the atmosphere over the target. Because of this capability, the Moscow system has the capacity for providing a thin defense over a large part of Eastern Russia, not just the Soviet capital.

Secretary Laird also discussed with the sympathetic legislators his plan for easing political pressures against deployment of the Sentinel anti-ballistic missile.

With opponents in the Senate stepping up their campaign against the ABM system, Laird revealed that the Administration would shift sites for long-range Spartan defense missiles away from the major cities.

This change in deployment, he pointed out, would not diminish Spartan protection for metropolitan areas but would be designed to calm the fears of residents in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, and Seattle, who have denounced present plans for installing the missiles near cities.

The tentative change would mean that Sprint short-range defense rockets for protection against attacking missiles that have broken past the Spartan network would not be deployed near population centers initially.

But as originally contemplated, the Sprints could be placed around Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile sites that already have been placed in remote areas.

Both the Spartan and Sprint missiles are component parts of a "thin missile" defense system whose original cost has been estimated at between $5 and $6 billion.

According to Laird, the revised ABM approach would augment the early warning radar system now in operation to guard against ballistic missile attacks from over the North Pole.

The new radar equipment would be designed to give some protection against submarine launched missiles but, of equal importance, would make the "thin" Sentinel system effective against Communist China's potential intercontinental ballistic missile arsenal.

In reply to Laird's briefing, the legislators headed by Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, urged that President Nixon wage an all out fight for deployment of the Sentinel system.

"Congress will back the President," stated Rep. Rivers, "as long as he is willing to lay the full prestige of his office on the line and make the ABM issue a matter of the highest national security."

Other committee members agreeing with Rivers told Laird that this is one battle on which Nixon can't pull any punches. They urged the Administration to let the public know how far along Russia is toward completing their own anti-ballistic missile system and the consequences this could hold for the United States.

NEWSPAPER

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Stanford Sets National Example

When Students Challenge SDS

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Capital Briefs

● Press reports to the contrary, President Nixon positively did not authorize anyone—including his old friend Charlie McWhorter—to try to persuade State Sen. **John Marchi** to withdraw from the New York City mayoralty race so John Lindsay could easily again pick up the nomination on the Republican ticket. When Lindsay aides phoned the White House to urge just such a maneuver, they were treated coolly and told the President just doesn't interfere in primary campaigns.

● There's been a change in the **Young Republican election picture:** Former Wisconsin YR Chairman Jim Staples, now an Atlanta businessman, has withdrawn from the race for national chairman and thrown his substantial bloc of conservative support to former District of Columbia YR Chairman Ben Cotten. Another candidate with strong conservative backing is Nebraska's Ron Romans. Conservative YR leaders hope that by the time the National Convention gathers in Chicago this June, the field will be narrowed to one conservative candidate, thereby preventing the liberals from winning the chairmanship in a three-way race.

● Diplomatic sources say that France's Charles de Gaulle was the European leader referred to when Nixon stated that one statesman had told him on his tour, "We don't want **another Yalta** on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union."

● Meeting behind closed doors in sunny Miami Beach recently, AFL-CIO leaders broke precedent in mapping plans to have the giant labor federation involve itself in **mayoralty elections** throughout the country. In past years, the federation has left these contests up to local affiliates. COPE, Big Labor's political arm, will also step up its voter registration drive, making it an annual campaign instead of a biannual one. The union registered 4.5 million new voters last year, the vast majority of them Democrats, and expects to sign up a similar total this year.

● In addition to the mayoral contests in Los Angeles, New York, Detroit and Louisville, COPE will plunge into **gubernatorial races** in Virginia and New Jersey. Considerable sums will also be poured into two upcoming congressional races—in California's 29th district, vacated by the state's newly appointed lieutenant governor, Ed Reinecke, and Wisconsin's 7th, long represented by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird.

• Although Minnesota college professor **Hubert H. Humphrey** has not yet decided on his future political plans, the state AFL-CIO is trying to give him a little help. Last week the state labor federation endorsed Humphrey as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in 1970, when the seat now held by Eugene McCarthy is up for grabs. Labor is still irked at McCarthy for his last-minute, weak-kneed endorsement of HHH during the campaign.

● Columnist Victor Riesel reports that the AFL-CIO is preparing a 150-page assault on UAW president **Walter Reuther**, the federation's sharp antagonist. Reportedly to be unveiled in October at the AFL-CIO's national convention in Atlantic City, the document is brimful of facts on Reuther's life story, his finances, his ideological positions, alleged inconsistences, globe-trotting and other activities, overt and covert.

● Among the federal officials benefited by the recent pay raise was **Fishbait Miller**, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Miller, who supervises the congressional page boys and rest room attendants, had his salary raised from $29,500 a year to $40,000. Four other congressional aides received identical hikes, including the House Clerk and the Sergeant at Arms.

● A full-blown political feud is developing within the Democratic party between two of its major powerbrokers: former Vice President (and titular party head) Hubert Humphrey and Chicago Mayor **Richard Daley**. In a televised interview last week HHH, referring to his loss of Illinois in last year's campaign, charged that Daley "didn't exactly break his heart for me." Daley replied ("shaking with rage," said one report) that Humphrey lost the state because "he didn't campaign hard enough here." In fact, admitted Daley, "I thought we should have had a stronger candidate," and broadly suggested that Sen. Edward Kennedy was his real first choice for the Democratic nomination last year.

● The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy has been largely silent since the fiasco of his "**Poor People's Campaign**" last spring. But the sometime minister showed up in the Nation's Capital last week to announce that he would mark the first anniversary of Martin Luther King's assassination, April 4, with new activity. "I expect to see school boycotts and walkouts, work stoppages, rent strikes, marches against hunger and other non-violent activity."

● Pentagon officials disclosed last week that the Soviet Union is making giant strides in the field of **chemical-biological (germ) warfare.** In a closed-door meeting with key congressmen, army experts said the Kremlin now had "seven to eight times" the germ warfare capability of the United States. Rep. Robert Sikes (D.-Fla.), who attended the briefing, said he would urge Defense Secretary Laird to step up U.S. germ warfare research.

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The Realistic Mr. Nixon

Hawkish diplomatic observers in the Nation's Capital were extremely impressed with the President's performance on the hour-long televised press conference held last week. Not only did Nixon exude candor, caution and a deep knowledge of foreign policy, he did an extraordinarily effective job of trying to educate the American public to the dangers of the Communist world.

Though refusing to engage in inflated oratory, a U.S. President—for the first time in recent memory, it is contended—squarely laid the mounting troubles that confront the world at the doorstep of the Soviet Union.

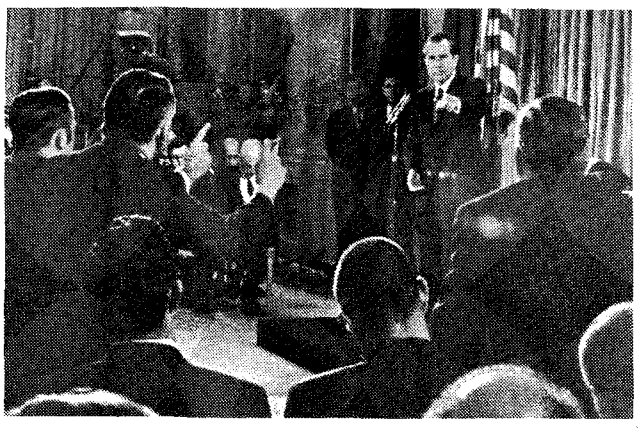
The Soviets, Nixon stressed, "furnish 80 per cent, 85 per cent of the sophisticated military equipment for the North Vietnamese forces. Without that assistance, North Viet Nam would not have the capabilities to wage the major war they are against the United States. In the Mideast, without what the Soviet Union has done in rearming Israel's neighbors, there would be no crisis there."

While Nixon held out hopes for negotiating with the Soviets, his statements clearly indicated he would hold them responsible if the various hotspots in the world were not cooled down.

Military men were among those pleased by Nixon's singling out the Soviets for blame Retired Gen. Arthur Trudeau, chief of research and development for the U.S. Army when Ike was in office, told friends it was the first time he had heard these facts pointed out by an American President.

The South Vietnamese were also reported to be happy with the President's pronouncements. For not only did Nixon threaten North Viet Nam with stiff reprisals—including a resumption of the northern bombing—because of the recent Communist offensive violating the October U.S.-North Viet Nam understanding, but he strongly indicated the United States would not cut and run in the face of anti-war demonstrators or a lengthy continuation of the war.

"As far as American public opinion is concerned," said Nixon, "I think that the Americans will support



President Nixon fields questions at his March 4 press conference, during which he delivered some penetrating remarks on U.S.-Soviet relationships.

a President if they are told by the President why we are there, what our objectives are, what the cost will be and what the consequences would be if we took another course of action. . . ."

The Nixon press conference also underscored the President's fervent desire—obviously fulfilled to a great extent on his just completed European trip—to instill confidence in our allies that we will not sell them out in any summit talks with the Soviets.

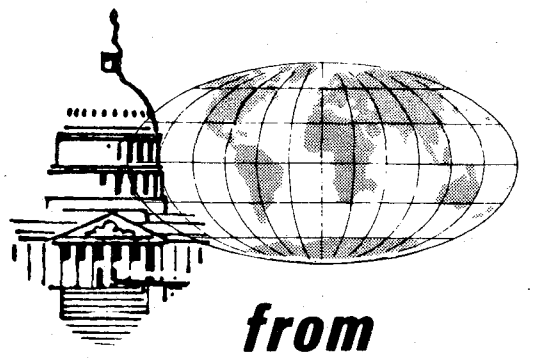
In preparing the groundwork for U.S.-U.S.S.R. discussions at a date in the near future, Nixon made it plain that he had consulted with our allies at great length—a policy that was not pursued in the Kennedy-Johnson years. Before he entered into any discussions with the Russians, he emphasized, he wanted to ease the allies' fears of a possible sell-out behind their backs.

As he related in the press conference, the Europeans were "greatly concerned by what they call the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet condominium in which at the highest levels the two superpowers would make decisions affecting their future without consulting them. In fact, one statesman used the term 'Yalta.' He said, 'We don't want another Yalta on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union.'"

Nixon's virtual repudiation of Yalta summitry—at which Roosevelt sanctioned Stalin's aggressive appetite in China and Europe—has reportedly greatly bolstered the faith of Europe in the new President.

Nixon, of course, has not yet fully revealed how he plans to cope with the Soviets at the bargaining table (though there have been some hints as the story below reveals). But he is wisely making his summit

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from

Inside Washington

preparations, say the experts, by refusing to indulge in fanciful notions about the nature of the Soviet Union.

Nixon's Summit Views

In desiring to have Soviet-American talks, say Pentagon, State Department and other sources with a window to the President's views, Nixon appears to be under no delusion that Moscow would suddenly like to become friendly with the United States. According to these observers, the President's thinking is more along the following lines:

The Soviets, as he broadly implied in his press conference, are the central source of trouble confronting the free world. But they can be had. They are not invincible and, indeed, are plagued by troubles, including a major border dispute with Communist China, a sagging economy, rising restlessness in the satellites, etc. In the past, so Nixon is believed to feel, the United States has failed to exploit these troubles or use them to diplomatic advantage. He presumably has no such reluctance.

If the President ever meets the Soviets face to face, some contend, he would lay all the cards on the table. He would, for instance, tell them to stop the war in Viet Nam, withdraw support from Fidel Castro, defuse the crisis in the Middle East, and so forth. In return, the United States might be willing to open up trade with the Kremlin, aid the Soviets in their dispute with Red China and alleviate other Soviet crises.

What if the Soviets refuse to ease the world situation? The President, it is understood, would make it clear to Moscow that the U.S. can also play rough.

We might, for instance, threaten a heavy economic embargo, side with Red China over the Soviet Union, have the CIA cause even more difficulties in the satellites, maybe even organize a military coup against one of the Eastern European countries. Thus there is a strong belief that if a U.S.-Soviet summit ever gets off the ground the President has no intention of letting it become a "Yalta"—indeed, he seems to have every desire to drive a very hard bargain with America's arch enemy.

Otepka Vindicated

Intent on keeping his campaign promise to accord justice to Otto F. Otepka, President Nixon last week offered the former high-ranking State Department security officer an important position with the subversive Activities Control Board (SACB). The board's main job is to search out Communist-front organizations.

OTEPKA

The tender was an apparent rebuff to Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who, as early as January 21, it is now learned, had made up his mind that he did not want Otepka to work in the department. Two weeks ago Rogers formally notified Otepka he would not be reinstated in the security duties which have been his life's work.

Rogers, it seems, had fallen for the anti-Otepka line dished out to him by former Secretary of State Dean Rusk and did not want to antagonize current holdovers in the department—particularly Idar Rimestad, deputy under secretary for administration, the man who would have been Otepka's superior had he been reinstated.

The proposed Presidential nomination to the SACB is regarded as a victory for Otepka in his five-year fight for vindication after he was constantly harassed, fired-pending-hearings, demoted and then stripped of security duties for telling the truth and demanding that the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations adhere to proper security procedures.

Otepka agreed to accept the nomination—which must be approved by the Senate—only after consulting Sens. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.), Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) and Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.). They assured him that a White House nomination would erase all the charges previously leveled against him by the State Department under Rusk.

Roger Robb, the skilled attorney who vigorously defended Otepka through his harassment, called it a "glorious vindication" and there is some indication that Nixon may make the announcement from the White House with Otepka by his side.

In accepting the offer, Otepka was assured by Dirksen that the SACB would become a vigorous arm of the government. Under the Johnson Administration, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark deliberately weakened the board by refusing to forward cases to it, but Atty. Gen. John Mitchell has every intention of breathing new life into the board.

Otepka's involvement in security matters may increase even further if the Senate, as Dirksen also promised Otepka, gets to work on S. 12, a special piece of legislation that would enormously enhance the powers of the SACB.

Sponsored by Sen. James Eastland (D.-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, this bill would create a special Security Administration for Executive Departments which would take over the task of conducting security checks on government employes working in such major departments as Defense and State. Currently, each of the departments conducts its own security checks.

Under the clear intent of the bill, the administrator of this new security panel would also be the Chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board (now the very respected John W. Mahan). The other four members of the SACB would also be involved in helping out with the work of the new security panel.

Thus, if S. 12 becomes law, it is very likely that Otto Otepka will be involved in more security work than he had ever been in the State Department. To help Otto become fully vindicated, *Human Events* readers should now start asking what their lawmakers are going to do about S. 12.

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Muskie-Watt Feud

With an eye for grabbing headlines, Democratic Presidential hopeful Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine has been pressing what may prove to be a successful vendetta against James G. Watt, the Interior Department's new consultant. Virtually promised an assistant secretaryship at one point, Watt has been seemingly sidetracked because of Muskie's potshots from his position as chairman of a Senate panel on air and water pollution.

MUSKIE

Muskie first brought up Watt's name during Secretary Walter Hickel's confirmation hearings. The Maine solon said he had noticed that Watt escorted Hickel around Capitol Hill and indicated he was a bad influence. When Watt was chairman of the natural resources committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, charged Muskie, the chamber had been in the forefront of those who would "destroy the water quality standard program."

Muskie's outbursts against Watt are just so much nonsense, say knowledgeable observers, and the real reason he doesn't want Watt to serve in the Interior Department is that a bipartisan group in Congress favors Watt's ideas on conservation and water pollution over those of the ambitious Maine lawmaker.

Muskie's feud with Watt goes back to last year when the House—with strong support from the U.S. Chamber—passed an effective water pollution bill whose provisions had been largely shaped by Watt.

The House-passed measure also had the support of most of the nation's governors. Democrats and Republicans in the House, moreover, unanimously opposed Senate amendments backed by Muskie that would have given the interior secretary arbitrary authority to control many activities in connection with agriculture, irrigation, and industrial and municipal development. The chamber opposed the Muskie measures because they were "a deviation from the intent of Congress as expressed in the Water Quality Act of 1965. . . ."

Referring to the Senate amendments, Rep. Frank Clark (D.-Pa.) remarked: "The implications of a basic change in government policy of this magnitude are too great for hasty and ill-considered action at this time. Therefore, this group of Senate amendments should be rejected." They were and the House, for the second time in eight days, passed a significant water pollution control measure which, in effect, sided with Watt over Maine's junior senator.

Coming to Watt's defense, Sen. Paul Fannin (R.-Ariz.) says he is "chagrined" at the petty opposition and hopes "those who have opposed him out of peevishness will rethink the insecurity of their logic and be bigger men for it." Fannin points out that Watt's work in preparing water and air pollution legislative suggestions "was of superior quality, earning him and the chamber, the respect of legislators, businessmen and government officials."

The record confirms Fannin's praise. A former legislative assistant to ex-Sen. Milward Simpson (R.-Wyo.), Watt later went to work for the U.S. Chamber where he made important contributions to the Air Quality Control Act of 1967 and the Water Pollution Control bill of 1968.

He has been praised by many congressmen, including such powerful Democrats as House Interstate Commerce Chairman Rep. Harley Staggers (W.-Va.), who lauded Watt last year for his "very comprehensive and understandable presentation on water pollution."

Because he did such a professional job in preparing the new secretary for the confirmation hearings, Hickel strongly indicated that he would make Watt an assistant secretary. As a result, Watt resigned from the Chamber and joined the Interior Department as a consultant while awaiting his permanent appointment.

Since Muskie fired on him, however, there has been some concern that Hickel has sidelined Watt on the grounds that his appointment to an assistant secretaryship would stir up the Muskie-sympathizing liberals in the Senate. Watt's consultant job expires on March 26. Conservatives are hoping that before that date Hickel will make him an assistant secretary for administration, a post that does not need Senate confirmation.

Whatever Hickel does, Republicans hope that he won't let the peevish Mr. Muskie dictate his decision.

Correction

On page 3 of our March 8 issue, *Human Events* erroneously referred to Harlan Cleveland as our ambassador to the United Nations. He is, of course, the U.S. ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

ABM Opposition Grows

As the Senate this week begins debate on the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), congressional soothsayers are still predicting it will be ratified. But opposition to the pact in its present form is unquestionably growing.

Hearings released by the Senate Armed Services Committee last week revealed that John Stennis (D.-Miss.), the committee chairman, was none too happy with the controversial treaty. Neither was Richard Russell (D.-Ga.), the committee's former chairman who thinks it smacks of a trend toward "unilateral disarmament" in this country.

Also apprehensive about many of the treaty's provisions are Sens. George Murphy (R.-Calif.), Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.), Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), John Tower (R.-Tex.) and Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.). Nor does this list exhaust the number of growing doubters.

There is concern over many provisions: inadequate inspection procedures; the fact that two nuclear powers, France and Red China, have refused to sign; the disparity by which the United States has voluntarily agreed to permit inspection of non-military nuclear installations while the Russians have refused, and the way the treaty effectively prevents America's allies from developing an ABM system of their own.

Because of the highly competitive international market that is now developing in the field of peaceful nuclear technology, some of our Western European allies are also understandably concerned over the prospect of having to submit the designs of their principal peaceful nuclear facilities for review by the International Atomic Energy Agency and of having to open up these facilities to IAEA inspection.

While nations accepting IAEA inspection have the right to object to particular inspectors, there is understandable concern over the fact that the Soviet Union, as a member of the Board of Governors, may succeed in obtaining access to information which is supposed to be protected.

Some of the most devastating criticism has been aimed at the treaty by Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.). Since Moscow put its signature to the treaty on July 1, 1968, says Dodd, it has violated the pact in four different ways.

To illustrate, he points out that the text of the final clause of the preamble reads: " . . . States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. . . ."

The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, Dodd insists, is a clear violation of this part of the treaty. Violation No. 2, says Dodd, came in September when the Soviet government threatened a military invasion of West Germany because of alleged "neo-Nazi" activities.

At the Congress of the Polish Communist party, held in Warsaw in mid-November, Soviet Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev unveiled the third violation: the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine, which proclaimed Soviet Russia's right to intervene militarily in any so-called Socialist country threatened by a "capitalist order."

Again in November the Soviet Union violated the treaty for the fourth time when it completed work on a nuclear reactor in Cuba and compounded this violation on January 8 of this year when it concluded a nuclear agreement with Havana under which Moscow will undertake to help Cuba expand the Cuban Nuclear Research Institute.

Yet Cuba, through a speech by its foreign minister, Dr. Raul Roa, to the U.N. General Assembly in May 1968, had made it clear that it had no intention of endorsing the NPT.

Thus, says Dodd, "Cuba has made it clear that she has no intention of signing the treaty; and on the other hand, Moscow has violated a central clause of the treaty which prohibits nuclear signatories from providing peaceful nuclear technological assistance to any nation which is not a signatory to the treaty."

So, again, why should the United States bind itself to a treaty which the Soviets have already revealed they have no intention of living up to?

Roses Among the Thorns

While conservative newspapers (including *Human Events*) have been complaining about many actions of the present Administration, they have been pleased in recent weeks to notice a good number of very commendable moves by Nixon & Co. Among them:

• The President's decision to restore Otto Otepka to a place of honor in the government.

• The President's determiniation to stand firm in Berlin and—against the advice of Henry Cabot Lodge—to give backing to the West German government in its decision to hold presidential elections in West Berlin last week.

• Atty. Gen. John Mitchell's plans to prosecute "hardline militants" who, he says, have been crossing state lines to incite riots by college students.

• The Office of Economic Opportunity's decision to cut off funds to the radical National Student Association.

• Secretary of Labor George Schultz' refusal to bow down to AFL-CIO demands to raise the minimum wage.

• The President's decision to crack down on inflation through a variety of means, including the Administration's refusal thus far to propose any new massive domestic spending programs.

• HEW Secretary Robert Finch's pronouncements—as reflected in an interview in *U.S. News and World Report*—that he may very well soften the guidelines affecting school integration, that he is opposed to compulsory busing and that the newly named commissioner of education, Dr. James E. Allen, will not have much say over policy.

• The President's nomination of Rep. James Battin, (R.-Mont.) a staunch conservative ACA rating: 91) as U.S. District Court judge for the state of Montana. This has been Nixon's only appointment to the federal bench and conservatives are hoping it is an indication of the trend future appointments will take.

• *The annual Young Republican National Federation's Leadership Training School will be held this coming weekend, March 13-15, at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. The school, open to any YR member for a $48 registration fee, will consist of seminars on political operations, cabinet-level briefings on foreign and domestic affairs, and programs designed to strengthen YR organizing. Speakers invited to address LTS include President Nixon,, Vice President Agnew, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, congressional leaders Rep. Jerry Ford, Sen. Everett Dirksen and Sen. Barry Goldwater. Several social functions are also planned for the three-day conclave.*

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Will You Help *HUMAN EVENTS*

INFLUENCE 2,236 KEY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

With the Conservative Message?

Whatever happened to the principles of the American Revolution? The concept of maximum freedom of action for the individual, with minimum interference by government, has been steadily subverted since the New Deal.

Look at us today. So bloated is government that it employs over 12 million persons, a number equal to the total population of the United States a hundred and forty years ago. Our national debt is a staggering $350 billion, or $1,700 for every man, woman and child. Inflation has eroded the 1939 dollar to 41 cents. Crime, by every available index, is like a fire raging out of control. Abroad, we are distrusted by our allies and ridiculed by our enemies for the paralysis and indecision that has characterized our national strategy since the end of the Second World War.

The Time to Stop These Trends is Now!

A new Administration and a new Congress have now begun to function. Neither is sufficiently conservative by our standards, but at least there is a nucleus within each that makes it possible for the first time in eight years for conservatives to exercise some measure of constructive influence. Therefore, one of the main tasks of *HUMAN* EVENTS will be to set the conservative position before some of the nation's key elected and appointed officials. Those who are now in a position to undo the mischief of the past—beginning with Mr. Nixon—must be constantly reminded that the conservative community is alive and well and determined to see that campaign promises are not forgotten.

You can be very certain that the legions of the left are busy at this moment grinding out their arguments for more socialism at home and more appeasement abroad. How influential they will be depends, quite simply, on whether their ideas are met with sounder ideas, their pressure with our counter pressure. Without this competition of ideas and pressures the liberal position will surely prevail by default. *The case for Constitutional government, for sound economic and defense policies, for a firm posture toward world Communism, must be regularly and forcefully articulated to those who are in a position to carry it out!*

Reaching the Key Officials

Toward this end, we will mail HUMAN EVENTS, for the next two years, to a carefully selected group of officials whose decisions will shape the direction of our foreign and domestic policies. They are:

- ★ **447 key individuals in the Executive Branch, including the President, the White House staff, Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officers, and key persons in various executive departments and agencies.**
- ★ **111 key individuals in independent Government agencies, boards and commissions.**
- ★ **93 key individuals in the Federal Judiciary, including members of the Supreme Court and U.S. Court of Appeals.**
- ★ **535 United States Senators and Representatives.**
- ★ **535 principal staff aides to each Senator and Representative.**
- ★ **265 selected staff members of key House and Senate Committees and Subcommittees.**
- ★ **50 Governors.**
- ★ **200 Majority and Minority leaders of each state legislature.**

This list of 2,236 persons is based on what is now known about the structure of the new Administration. The final total may vary slightly as the Executive Departments are reorganized. Existing subscriptions will not be duplicated and in most cases the subscriptions will be mailed to home addresses.

HUMAN EVENTS Conservative Leadership Fund

We do not, of course, pretend that each of these persons will dutifully read every word in each week's issue. But enough of them will to justify the result. We *know* that programs of this kind do have an impact. Fifteen months before the November elections, we established the *Conservative Leadership Fund* to send HUMAN EVENTS to the nation's "Opinion Molders"—those editors, writers and broadcasters who largely shape the views of the average American voter. By election day, 12,000 of the most important of these "Opinion Molders" were receiving HUMAN EVENTS. Based on letters, calls and personal comments from many of them, we are fully convinced that the conservative position was better understood as a result and that conservative candidates at every level benefited from a less hostile press.

Please Help Us in This Effort!

We project a cost of approximately $40,000 (in addition to fund-raising costs) to finance two-year subscriptions to these 2,236 officials. This is in no way a profit-producing program for HUMAN EVENTS: We will fulfill these subscriptions at exactly what it costs us, and not one cent will be used to underwrite HUMAN EVENTS' general operations. We will begin sending these subscriptions in March and will continue as long as funds permit.

We hope that you will share our serious but optimistic view of this program, which we earnestly believe is one of the best means available to insure that the conservative point of view systematically reaches some of the nation's most powerful and influential persons.

Send Your Support Now

Use the form below to help us begin reaching these 2,236 key government officials with HUMAN EVENTS. *Send your maximum contribution to the Conservative Leadership Fund today!*

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Government Bookkeeping

By MORRIE RYSKIND

I forget the exact year, but I know both the century and I were very much younger when a front-page photo in the New York dailies made an indelible impression on me.

Not that the picture of Londoners queuing up was dramatic in itself—but this was not a line to buy seats for a play or a movie. The previous day the Premier had warned that the British pound was in danger, and made a public appeal for taxes to be paid in advance in order to avert national catastrophe.

That was long ago, to be sure, yet it leaped right out of my subconscious when I read that Mr. Nixon asked that the national debt "limit" be raised again, this time from $365 to $382 billion.

The step was necessary, for LBJ's final budget had not provided for various welfare programs to which we are still committed and which cannot be dropped just like that. E.g., you cannot suddenly lop 276,000 children from New York's welfare rolls without chaos resulting. And surely LBJ knew that when he submitted his figures.

For welfare, in many respects, is like dope. Cut the user off summarily, and you create further havoc. Realistically, you can only hope to wean the patient from his habit gradually.

But you achieve nothing by bookkeeping entries which show the addict reducing his intake when he is actually getting as much of the drug as ever. And that, I fear, is what RMN proposed when he suggested that a legalistic change in bookkeeping might bring our national debt figure down to $300 billion.

But, legal or not, that is precisely the sort of legerdemain I opposed when I plumped for Mr. Nixon. For, slice it how you will, the fact remains that the government still owes that money and that there is no magic way of reducing honest debt by phony bookkeeping. Any Justice Department, Democratic or Republican, would crack down heavily on a corporation auditing its books in this fashion.

Now I realize fully what Mr. Nixon is up against in inheriting so staggering a debt, and I fault Mr. Johnson for not coming clean in his final—and whopping—budget. Indeed, I suspect that if RMN does not restore some of the omissions LBJ made, the Texan will be out on the hustings in 1972 crying out to the heavens against the heartless Republicans.

But I go back to that picture mentioned in my first paragraph and have hopes that, when the chips are down, Americans will be as true to their legacy. Give them the facts and they'll pull their belts in, just as the English did. I must believe that—or doubt that we're worth the saving.

We've been kidded enough about such things as Social Security, which was to take care of our old age. But all there is in the piggy-bank now is a bunch of IOUs, to be redeemed eventually by taxes levied on future generations. Yet, though now it is brutally clear that the younger Americans can never get back what they put in, the ante still goes up and up. Those are the facts, ma'am.

And there's something equally wrong when in a period proclaimed as our most prosperous, with unemployment at a minimum, more and more demands for welfare are heard. It's all on the house, the welfarists cry—especially their share. I take it this is one of Parkinson's Laws.

At any rate, never in history has so much money been so lavishly thrown about as our welfare funds—yet documentaries proclaim that millions are still starving. Maybe so—though I have learned to distrust welfare documentaries—but hardly a state but has known shameful scandal in the distribution of welfare dollars. Some of it is simply gone—and unaccounted for.

I'm all for cornucopia, but the simple fact is that when you blow all your money, the end is a pauper's grave. The rollcall of republics that bit the dust in attempting to supply bread and circuses—on the house—is a long one.

Even Tommy Manville, at the end, couldn't have afforded another marriage.

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WHICH WAY NIXON?—A recent Gallup poll asked a nationwide sample of adults, "Which of these three policies would you like to have President Nixon follow?" The choice was among "go more to the right" toward the views of business and conservative groups; "go more to the left" toward the views of labor and other liberal groups; "Follow a policy halfway between the two." Some 24 per cent of the respondents said Nixon should go more to the right; 21 per cent said go more toward the left; and 43 per cent said keep to the middle. Twelve per cent had no opinion. When the results were broken down by taking into account how the respondents voted in November, Nixon voters favored a move to the right by 3 to 1; Humphrey voters favored a move to the left by the same margin. Wallace voters, in something of a surprise, favored a move to the right by only 3-to-2 margin. When all respondents were asked what they thought Nixon would actually do, 39 per cent said they thought he would go to the right, 10 per cent thought he would go to the left and 33 per cent thought he would keep to the middle. Eighteen per cent had no opinion.

□□□

DISILLUSIONED D.C. YOUTH—How do Washington ghetto youths view the "War on Poverty"? With disgust, the liberal Washington *Post* discovered recently when it sent a team of reporters into the city's slums. "All they do is sit up there and drink coffee," said George Gainett, 20. "You don't see them until they have one of them big-time meetings and then they come and get you to make them look good," William Foote, 22, added. "They give you a doughnut and you won't see them again until they're having another one of those big-time meetings."

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Despite Communist efforts to disrupt the island's economy, Puerto Ricans are quite content with their current political status.

Castroites Blamed

New Bombings in Puerto Rico

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

San Juan, Puerto Rico:—Back in 1945, the Army of the United States in its wisdom sent me down to Puerto Rico. There, as a staff sergeant, I edited the post daily and the post weekly, ran an after-duty school, briefed orientation non-coms and officers, taught music appreciation, and in the time that remained tried to make a dent in the island's production of rum.

San Juan was, then as now, full of sun and sex and destiny, a poor island that bore its poverty cheerfully and looked ahead to the prosperity the politicians promised. For once, the politicians were leveling, and under Gov. Luis Munoz-Marin's enlightened coaching tourists and industry were attracted in large numbers. The standard of living rose and the birth rate declined. Hotels sprang up along the beautiful Condado Beach strip and the Rockefellers made money with developments of their own.

Now San Juan and the rest of the island reach out successfully for the U.S. and the Caribbean dollar. During the season, the gambling casinos are so full on a Saturday night that it takes main strength to get in. But the troubles that beset the island and its people when I wandered the streets of San Juan in uniform have not completely disappeared. In those days it was the *independientistas*—wild types who clamored for independence even as they admitted that this would mean mass starvation for the Puerto Rican poor—who were the thorns.

In later years, they tried to shoot President Truman and did shoot several Congressmen in a blazing-guns sequel on Capitol Hill. Gov. Munoz, a cagy man who preached socialism and practiced capitalism, was able to keep the Independence party important.

But now something far more serious has erupted. The administration controlling the commonwealth's governorship and the lower house of its legislature is led by Luis Ferre, a nominal Republican who has fought for statehood and now runs the new and successful Progressive party. Governor Ferre lacks the color of Mr. Munoz, but he is bringing efficiency and order to a government that had grown sloppy after too many years of Popular Democratic control.

The eruption I mention has taken the form of bombings in the cities and the suburbs, directed against the stateside firms that have brought Puerto Rico its present prosperity. Shops, supermarkets, and factories formerly bore the brunt of the attacks. Now the bombings are aimed at frightening tourists, a major factor in the commonwealth's present economic well-being. One small and largely ineffectual infernal machine was set off recently at a hotel.

Those responsible for these depredations represent a fraction of the population. Life in Puerto Rico is still not roses, roses all the way for the entire population, and the slums that ringed San Juan have not been entirely cleared. But by and large, the improvements over the conditions of two decades ago, when Operation Bootstrap began, are dramatic. Most Puerto Ricans, moreover, are aware that this improvement was something they wrought themselves, not the gift of a munificent Uncle Sam in Washington, and they take considerable pride in this.

But a tiny group can still rob the Puerto Ricans of what they have accomplished, which is the aim of the bombings. The inspiration and the financing come from the Communist bastion in neighboring Cuba. This makes hit-and-run raids possible and tempting.

Puerto Rico has become a showplace of individual enterprise in the Latin American world, and that is why Fidel Castro and his bully boys would like to destroy it. It also competes with Havana, now a sad-sack city but once the mecca of those who liked their vacations with a Latin beat.

The Communists also know that if they could stir up real rebellion in Puerto Rico, it would be a body blow to Washington's Latin American policy. If United States intervention were needed to quell it, the old propaganda, now growing drab and dusty, would bloom again and cries of *imperialismo yanqui* would resound in the capitals of South and Central America.

In spite of the bombings, Puerto Rico is far safer than many of this country's cities. And it has this working for it: Gov. Ferre does not intend to sit back until the plotting gets out of hand. He has mended political fences and is working actively with the Popular Democratic party, his opposition, to extirpate the evil before it takes firm root. Much has happened since Rexford Guy Tugwell, Franklin Roosevelt's appointee before the island began electing its own governor, tried stubbornly but unsuccessfully to socialize its economy. Puerto Ricans, whatever their political views, do not intend to give it up for a mess of revolutionary pottage.

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Code of Conduct Not Applicable to Pueblo

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

The *Pueblo* publicity has brought a rash of ill-informed comment about the military code of conduct. The present code was adopted after the Korean War had given us our first experience with Communist treatment of war prisoners. Instead of acting against the Communist barbarity, we tried to steel our soldiers to withstand the treatment. That is the kind of national leadership we have.

The code of conduct has no application to the *Pueblo* case. The code is designed to guide the conduct of soldiers captured by the enemy in time of war. Its basic premise is that the captured soldier must sacrifice his own life if necessary rather than give information which would jeopardize the lives of his buddies who are still fighting. That is a reasonable proposition.

But the *Pueblo* was not on a war mission. It was engaged in general surveillance of North Korea during an armistice when all fighting had supposedly been stopped. In fact, we were so unwarlike that the President would not allow the Pacific Fleet commander to go in and recover the *Pueblo*.

Under these circumstances, it is unreasonable to suggest that the Pueblo crew should have abided the military code for prisoners captured in war. For what purpose? To preserve an honor which the President and the American people had already abandoned?

In the light of his own action, the President should have announced immediately that the military code did not apply. He should have ordered the crew to sign any and all lies put before them; and thereby he would have given the world the true value of the "confessions" exacted by the barbarians.

Adm. Thomas Moorer, chief of naval operations, testified last week that the Pueblo incident could well be repeated.

It is to be hoped that the Naval Court of Inquiry will understand these elementary aspects of the code of conduct and commend the *Pueblo* crew for its courageous behavior. Like any other law, the code must be applied to the conditions for which it was designed.

There are other values in the code. It stresses organizational integrity after capture so that prisoners will continue to act as a military unit to the extent that conditions allow. It commands mutual support and discipline and the maintenance of morale which is so important for survival.

But the Communist powers do not observe the rules of land warfare adopted by civilized nations. As the *Pueblo* hearings have again informed us, the Communists terrorize and cruelly abuse prisoners of war.

Our problem is not in the behavior of our soldiers, sailors and airmen. It lies in the behavior of our political leaders in Washington. What strange psychosis causes them to maintain diplomatic relations with powers which practice such demonic disregard for the laws of civilized nations? Do they suppose that by shutting their eyes to the real nature of the Communist despotism they are somehow furthering the cause of peace?

What really demoralized the Pueblo crew was the realization that they had been abandoned by their own country. It wasn't that we didn't have the power to free them.

We had the power, but we lacked the mind and the will to do so. Our leaders had become so addled by fears of nuclear war and hopes of peace by appeasement that they could not act. Soviet strategists traded on this condition of our leaders when they ordered the seizure of the Pueblo.

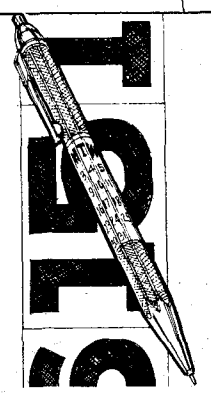
Our Pacific Fleet commander knew that he could with a show of force compel the release of ship and crew. But when he proposed to do so, President Johnson said no, that he did not want to start a war!

Who filled the President's mind with such naive ideas about war? There would have been no resistance from North Viet Nam nor from Red China nor from the Soviet Union. They were just waiting to see what we would do—and they had no intention of starting a war with the United States.

The disintegration of nations begins at the top. While the people still have the moral strength and dedication to preserve their patrimony, they are unable to find leaders worthy of the supreme office. The qualities of compromize and accommodation which assure domestic political success are the very qualities which render a man incapable of meeting a threat to national survival. History is filled with illustrations, of which the latest are our own.

The shame of the *Pueblo* falls not on its crew but on the President of the United States.

haverhill's



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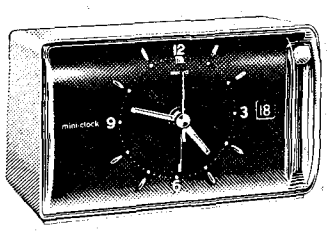

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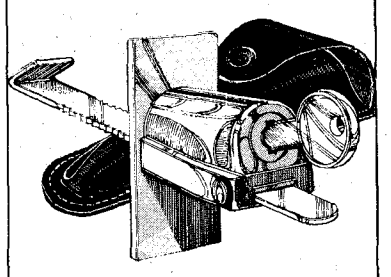

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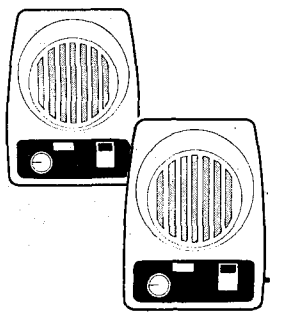

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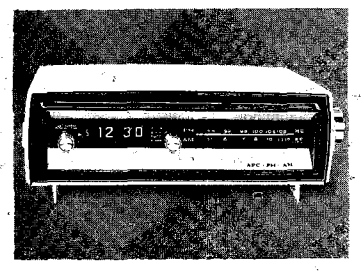

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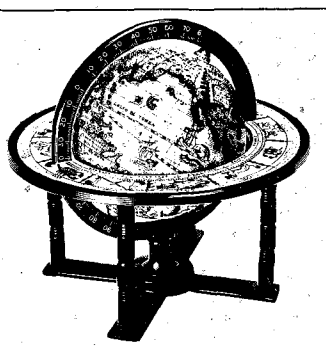

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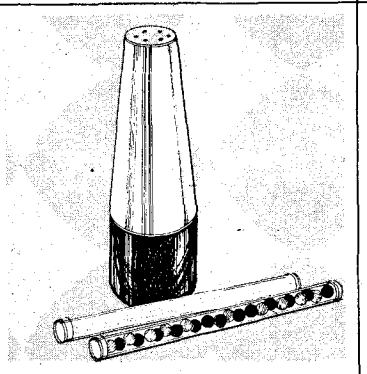

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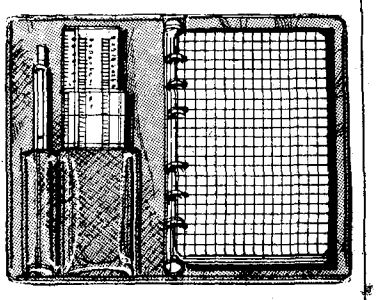

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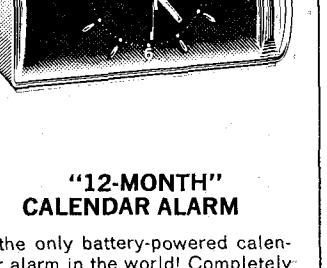

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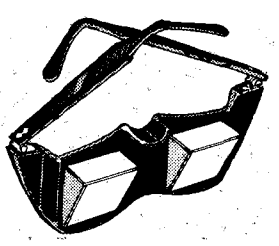

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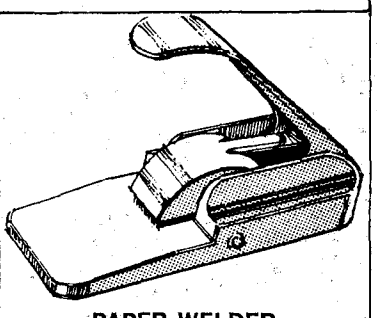

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Legalized Bias?

Only Congress or the White House Can Prevent It

By SHIRLEY SCHEIBLA

Reprinted with permission from Barron's *National Business and Financial Weekly*, Feb. 24, 1969

Roadbuilders from all over the country warned the Senate Public Works Committee in January that the federal aid highway program is coming to a virtual standstill because of the impossibility of their complying with equal employment opportunity (EEO) regulations. While EEO problems are by no means confined to the roadbuilders, their plight dramatically underscores both the urgency of straightening out the present nationwide mess and the likelihood that it won't be easy.

The two greatest difficulties in the EEO program are: the "affirmative action" requirements which call for employers to be "creative" in order to avoid discrimination; and the chaotic, and often conflicting, administration by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Justice Department and Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance—as well as 28 government contracting agencies.

The roadblock to the highway program has astonished members of the Public Works Committee of both the House and Senate who had thought that a ruling by U.S. Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats, another by Assistant Comptroller General Frank H. Weitzel, and an amendment to the Highway Act of 1968 not only would hurdle EEO barriers to public works, but also would set precedents applicable to all employers.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D.-W.Va.), chairman of the Senate committee, was so concerned that, in the middle of his own committee hearings, he rushed over to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee's hearings on confirmation of the new secretary of labor, George Shultz, and won from him a promise to tackle problems of EEO administration right after taking office.

Sen. William B. Spong (D.-Va.) already has received a response to his plea to the new secretary of transportation, John A. Volpe, to straighten out the mess in Virginia which has halted all federal highway construction in that state—follow the federal regulations, said Mr. Volpe, or forfeit all federal highway funds.

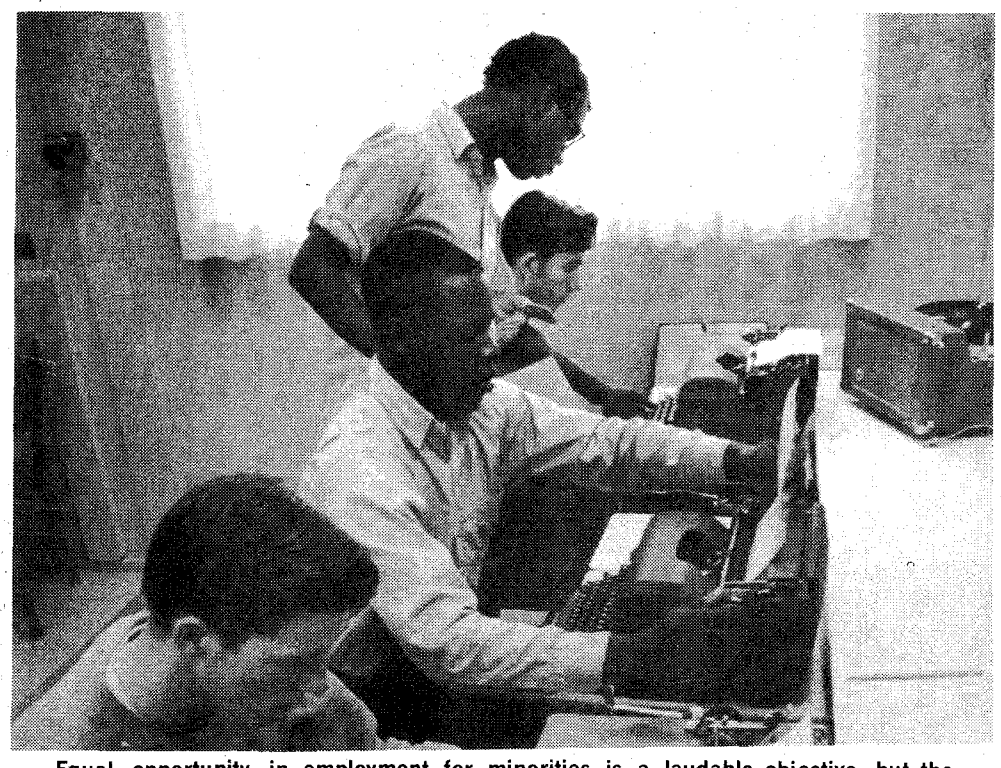
Recently the Virginia Department of Highways, announcing that it would comply under protest, charged the federal government with improper interference with a state agency. However, EEO problems cut across so many agencies and involve such basic questions of legality and official policy that the ultimate answers lie with President Nixon, Congress and the courts.

The cause celebre which led to the rulings of the comptroller general and the aforementioned 1968 amendment involves an unusual man from Columbus, Ohio: John Geupel, who heads Carl M. Geupel Construction Co. On Feb. 21, 1968, Mr. Geupel's company was declared low bidder at $5 million and awarded a contract to build 3.3 miles of Interstate Highway Project No. 25 in Ohio's Summit County near Akron, part of a $125-million beltway program planned for 1968.

Just five days earlier, however, the OFCC had issued a new regulation saying that each federal aid construction contract of $500,000 or more must have its approval before going into effect. As the contracting agency, the Department of Transportation and its Bureau of Public Roads, as well as OFCC, went into action to determine if Mr. Geupel really was an equal opportunity employer.

The federal functionaries told Mr. Geupel that he would have to be creative and come up with an affirmative action program to preclude discrimination. At that point, the doughty contractor did something virtually unheard of these days: he defied his regulators. Mr. Geupel said he could not come up with a program without knowing exactly what they wanted. Talks continued beyond the 20-day period during which the contract was supposed to be executed.

By mid-March, under instructions from both the Department of Transportation and OFCC, the Bureau of Public Roads told the director of highways for Ohio that Mr. Geupel would have to supply "manning" tables by



Equal opportunity in employment for minorities is a laudable objective, but the overpowering role of federal intervention has created more problems than existed in the first place.

This article is the final installment of a three-part series in **Barron's** by Shirley Scheibla on the federal government's attempts to provide equal job opportunities in private industry. The first two installments in this informative, well-researched series appeared in the December 23 and January 20 editions of **Barron's.**

Speaking of the Scheibla reports, Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) recently said on the floor of the Senate:

"These articles are most revealing and lend substance to many allegations in recent months that employers are being forced to comply with reckless and conflicting orders issued by a number of government departments under the threat that their federal contracts will be withdrawn if they do not knuckle under. The primary departments responsible are the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance. These administrators appear to be intent on interpreting and administering the law according to their own notions of what it should be, regardless of what the Congress intended.

"In the final analysis it is up to the Congress, in performing its oversight functions, to see to it that the law is administered as the Congress intended. In this regard, I believe an examination of the practices of the EEOC and OFCC is of the first order. A similar type of examination was undertaken last year with respect to one of the independent agencies. . . .The great weight of opinion was that the will of Congress is often ignored and subverted by those charged with its implementation. In the light of these conclusions and the articles in **Barron's**, I believe that subcommittee should give the OFCC and the EEOC a good looking over. It is my strong impression that the orders and requirements flowing out of these offices exceed the authority granted to them by Congress and are beyond any reasonable interpretation which can be given to the intent of Congress in the enabling legislation."

race for his own firm and for his subcontractors. (In essence, this would have been a contractual commitment to employ specific numbers of Negroes in each craft.) On March 27 Mr. Geupel set forth the estimated maximum number of employes for each craft for himself and his subcontractors, and said he would make an "estimate" of the minority groups to be employed when he was told "what the criteria will be" for "acceptable manning tables."

The roadbuilder said he could make no guarantees because he obtained his workers through a union hiring hall, nor did he know how he could go outside it to reach minorities. In the eyes of the federal regulators, this constituted failure to take appropriate affirmative action.

The next step came on April 12 when the Bureau of Public Roads said the Geupel bid should be rejected and the job re-advertised. But P. E. Masheter, director of the Ohio Department of Highways, demurred, saying that the job already had been awarded to the Guepel company. The following is from a letter written by Mr. Masheter to F.C. Turner, director of Public Roads.

"It is a matter of grave concern when the duly authorized representatives of the U.S. and the state of Ohio enter into a seriously considered written agreement, and other representatives of the U.S. then order that agreement to be breached. . . . It is not my intention at present to take bids on any of the projects in the Cleveland Operational Plan area which are scheduled to be let in contract this year, totaling $125 million . . . until this problem is solved."

At this point, the Associated General Contractors, American Association of State Highway Officials, American Road Builders Association, Ohio Contractors Association and the International Union of Operating Engineers joined the fray. When conferences with federal officials proved fruitless, they went to Congress. They got their first action when Rep. William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.), ranking minority member of the House Public Works Committee, requested the opinion of the comptroller general on the legality of imposing varying affirmative action requirements after bids are opened.

On May 22 Assistant Comptroller General Weitzel ruled that no post-award obligation may be imposed on road contractors that is not spelled out in federal advertisements for bids; thus, he appeared to have solved the affirmative action problem for federal roadbuilders. The various groups were happy over what they thought was a genuine victory. Their joy was short-lived, however, because nothing happened—the contract with Mr. Geupel remained unexecuted.

Last summer Congress passed an amendment to the Highway Act of 1968, saying essentially what Mr. Weitzel had ruled; by late summer, Mr. Geupel finally got his contract, at the same price at which he had bid in February. "There is no question but what we will lose money on it," he told *Barron's*. He estimates that the delay will cost him between $200,000 and $300,000 in wage rates alone, to say nothing of higher costs of materials. Moreover, the project itself will be about a year late.

As for the other road-builders, regulatory actions by the Johnson Administration under the Highway Act amendment have created the aforementioned crisis in the industry. As passed by the House originally, the amendment said essentially what Mr. Weitzel had ruled. But by the time the measure got through conference and was passed, it contained a provision that the secretary of transportation must receive assurances from each state that employment in connection with proposed projects will be provided without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

The Federal Highway Administration apparently interpreted this to mean that if it couldn't require a road-builder to come up with his own affirmative action program after bidding, it could do so beforehand. Accordingly, last October 1, it issued Order 7-2, establishing vague "prequalification procedures" and said all road-builders should be prequalified by December 1.

Among other things, 7-2 says no bid will be accepted unless the bidder

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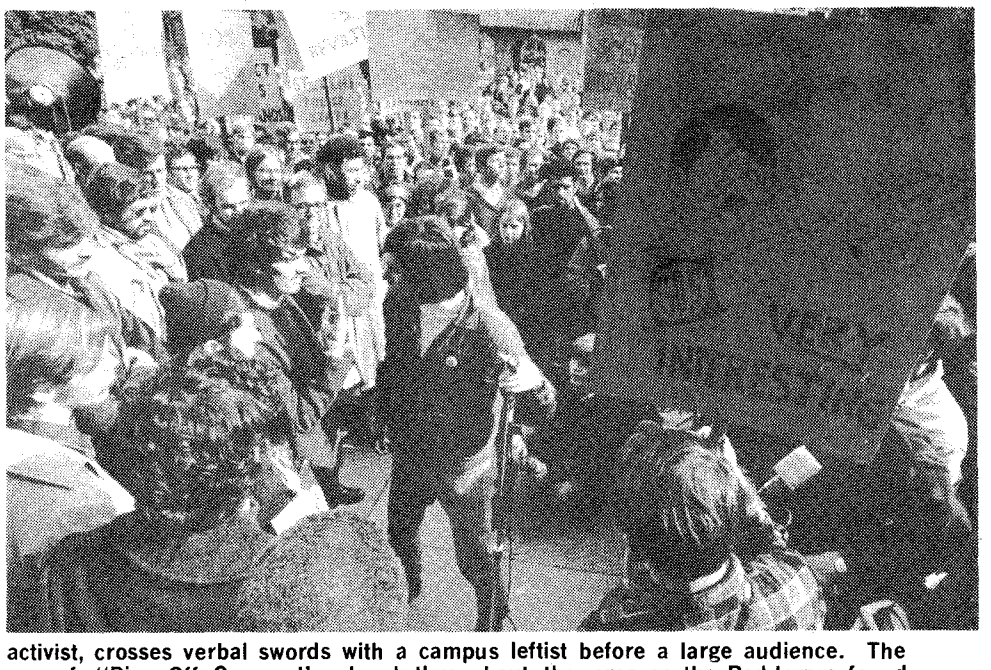
STANFORD NEWS SERVICE PHOTOS

This was the scene at Stanford University as campus conservatives stage a "counter-revolution" against the SDSers and other radicals who have disrupted the university. At right holding the microphone author Hukari, a Stanford YAF activist, crosses verbal swords with a campus leftist before a large audience. The cry of "Pigs Off Campus" echoed throughout the area as the Red-lovers found themselves the target of some patriotic jeering for a change.



Stanford Sets Example for Other Campuses

When SDS Meets Student Resistance

By HARVEY H. HUKARI JR.

At a time when the nation's newspapers are filled with articles detailing the latest college disorders or student demonstrations, it is encouraging to learn of the various moderate and conservative student groups that are working, without benefit of publicity, to counteract the violence and destruction of left-wing radicals.

On the Stanford University campus, the combined forces of the Young Republicans and the Young Americans for Freedom have been remarkably successful in stealing the spotlight away from the radical Students for a Democratic Society and frustrating the leftist attempts at disruption. The example which YAF and the YRs have set at Stanford and throughout California may well serve as an action model for responsible students on other campuses who are faced with the prospect of leftist violence.

For a number of months the Stanford chapter of SDS has been attempting to mobilize students around the issue of the university's involvement with the war in Viet Nam through government research contracts. They have focused their attack on members of the Board of Trustees who are connected with corporations, such as General Dynamics, that deal in defense contracts and on the Stanford Research Institute (SRI), which does some war-related research for the military.

SDS issued a series of demands calling on the university to break all ties with the war in Southeast Asia and asking certain trustees to resign. As expected, the newly appointed president of Stanford, Kenneth S. Pitzer, rejected the demands as being unacceptable.

Undaunted by a lack of popular support for their cause, SDS continued its campaign of propaganda and harassment which resulted in a violent demonstration at the January Board of Trustees meeting.

SDS members broke into the room where the board was meeting, shouted threats and obscenities, pushed a number of officials around and succeeded in preventing the meeting from going on. The disruption of the meeting created waves of objection among the student body, resulting in the circulation of a petition condemning the tactics of SDS. In less than five days, over 1,100 students had signed this petition.

Later in the month, the SDS committed the major error of raising a Viet Cong flag on the flagpole adjacent to the campus post office. This antagonized a great number of students who previously had been apathetic towards the radicals' escapades. The following day SDS called for a rally in the courtyard of the Old Union to discuss their demands. Little did they realize that the YRs and YAF would show up in force to demonstrate their objections to SDS and their goals.

With TV film crews grinding away and newspaper reporters scribbling notes, the conservative students marched into the courtyard carrying a dozen picket signs with various slogans written on them, including, "SDS Is Revolting," "If You Liked Hitler, You'll Love SDS," and "Today's Pig (SDS) Is Tomorrow's Bacon." The picketeers were quickly joined by a number of sympathetic students who then combined their lung power in a cheer of "Pigs Off Campus" directed at the stunned radicals.

Understandably confused, the SDSers stumbled around setting up their sound equipment while the conservatives chanted "Start the Rally, Start the Rally." Once organized, the radicals attempted to present a skit satirizing President Pitzer but instead of the expected guffaws and applause all that could be heard were several choruses of "We Love Pitzer" from the hundred or so conservative and moderate students.

The booing and heckling continued until Prof. William Rambo was allowed to speak in defense of Stanford's research programs. As Prof. Rambo began his remarks, however, the sound system went mysteriously dead and the radicals would not permit any of the conservatives to repair it.

After enduring the almost constant jeering from the majority of the 600 students present, for an hour, SDS announced that it planned to go to the Applied Electronics Laboratory on campus and disrupt its operations. "Let's march," a radical spokesman declared. "That's fine. March right into the bay!" came the response from a student with a bullhorn atop a nearby building.

Not content with simply frustrating the SDS rally, a contingent of YRs and YAFers raced ahead of the radicals and established a solid wall of students in front of the Electronics Lab doors, thus preventing most of the SDSers from gaining entrance.

The conservatives waved their picket signs for the news photographers, chanted a few more parodies of left-wing cheers and then decided to disband after discovering that the doors had been locked and the radicals appropriately stymied.

The news media's coverage of the entire event was encouraging. The major wire services picked up the story and sent it across the country. The incident even inspired a few editorials here and there, as well as some critical commentary. Most of the local newspapers contrasted the conservative show of strength at Stanford with the violence and destruction occurring at San Francisco State and Berkeley, while the television and radio stations played up the event as a refreshing change from the usual tone of campus demonstrations. The role played by the SDS was mentioned only in passing.

Two weeks later in Berkeley, YAF continued its counteroffensive against the radicals by staging a day-long conference on the UC campus which culminated in a march of some 75 conservatives down Telegraph Avenue, a favorite haunt of leftists, hippies and black militants, and through the student residential area.

Carrying signs protesting the disruptions on the Cal campus, the marchers voiced their support of President Hayakawa of strife-torn San Francisco State and, in a direct satire on student strikers at Berkeley, chanted "Shut it down, Sell it." The usual habitues of Telegraph Avenue were shocked and befuddled at the sight of 75 shouting conservatives marching through the heart of radical territory.

In a continuing effort to demonstrate to the public that most college students support peaceful means of change and oppose violence, California YAF has embarked on a statewide campaign to distribute 100,000 small blue buttons. Intended to be worn on collars and lapels, the buttons symbolize support for academic freedom and the concept of an open campus as well as opposition to campus disorders. Initial reports indicate that the project has been enormously successful and that the idea has been well received both on campuses and in the community at large.

In conjunction with the kickoff of the blue button project, the YRs and YAFers at Stanford presented the university administration with a series of proposals designed to reflect the needs and interests of conservative and moderate students. Calling themselves the Community of the Right, they requested that President Pitzer intensify the recruitment of conservative professors for positions at Stanford, seek to retain the Reserve Officer Training Corps program with appropriate academic credit, reject any demands which would compromise academic freedom and move to deny the use of university facilities to any group employing force or violence.

The administration responded immediately to some of the recommendations and promised to reply to all of them within three weeks. The proposals were circulated among the entire faculty and the Community of the Right's action was the subject of a university news service release.

It may be too early to tell whether or not the conservatives at Stanford have really been able to stop the growth of radical strength on their campus, but their success thus far should provide some inspiration for responsible students at any college who are concerned about preserving an academic environment on their own campus.

One would like to think that Stanford students may be setting a trend by standing up to the threat of the radical left, but that's not yet clear. Too often there is a natural reluctance on the part of a great many students to involve themselves in any activity that isn't related to the educational process; they sit back and expect that in a time of crisis the university administration will act in the best interests of the students. Yet, in reality, the administration acts in response to pressure and so far most of the pressure has been coming from the left.

It is an unfortunate fact that the valid educational issues behind a lot of student discontent are being obscured by the violence and coercion employed by student radicals. It is becoming increasingly important that responsible students, whether they be liberals, moderates or conservatives, make their voice heard above the babble which surrounds them. For the final outcome of the current battle for our nation's educational institutions will not be determined by how many police are brought on campus to quell disturbances, but instead by the number of concerned students who are willing to put down their books and take action against the dissident radicals who threaten to destroy many of our colleges and universities.

Mr. Hukari is a graduate student in communications at Stanford. Last summer he was a journalism intern at Human Events.

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Legalized Bias?

has submitted an EEO "Prequalification Statement" acceptable to the state highway department and concurred in by the Bureau of Public Roads. The approved statement then is to be made part of the contract. Specific EEO obligations have not been spelled out in advertisements for bids as required by the new law.

Contractors from all over the country told the Senate Public Works Committee in January that 7-2 amounts to having each company write its own EEO specifications. Guidelines for approval are so unclear that no two states interpret them alike; what is accepted by one FHA official frequently is turned down by another.

Confusion over the prequalification procedure, as noted, has brought the federal aid highway program to a virtual halt. Lacking what it regards as proper criteria to enable it to prequalify bidders, New York state has prequalified nobody, and all federal highway work is being delayed. In Virginia only 10 per cent of 500 contractors have been prequalified, and the state has decided to hold up all federal highway construction until most of those who normally bid are able to do so.

California has been unable to start the $700-million federal aid highway program it plans for 1969 because only two of its 300 contractors have been prequalified. With only three of its 320 road-builders approved, Michigan postponed January contract lettings for an estimated $5.8 million worth of roads, and, at the time of the hearings, had doubts about a scheduled February letting of an additional $15.8 million in contracts. Though 134 contractors have applied in Montana, none has received final clearance. In Oregon two out of 44 are prequalified.

Now several senators have asked the comptroller general to rule on the legality of the prequalification procedure and are expecting a reply momentarily. Some members of his staff have advised him that they consider it illegal. If Mr. Staats issues a formal ruling to this effect, no federal agency may spend funds to carry out the procedure.

At the time of passage, the Public Works Committees thought that the Highway Act amendment would make the intent of Congress regarding affirmative action crystal clear, not only for roads, but also for all projects involving federal funds. In other words, affirmative action requirements would have to be stated specifically in advertisements for bids. "But," said one amazed committee staff member, "agencies like the Department of Housing and Urban Development acted as if nothing had happened."

A case in point involves Hyman R. Weiner, president of Reliance Mechanical Contractors, Inc., of Cleveland. He is asking a court of appeals to enjoin the execution of a contract with the second low bidder for construction work involving HUD funds at Cuyahoga Community College on grounds that illegal requirements were placed on Reliance after it submitted a low bid.

The Cuyahoga case (which is still pending) and similar developments attracted the attention of Rep. Cramer, who asked the comptroller general if the opinion that advertisements for bids must contain specific EEO obligations would apply not only to highways but also to all competitive bidding involving federal funds.

Comptroller General Staats replied in the affirmative on November 18, saying, in part, "Where material conditions and requirements are not clearly defined, such circumstance gives rise to the opportunity for favoritism, arbitrary action and abuse of authority in the awarding, or approving of proposed awards, of the contracts."

Subsequently *Barron's* asked Robert F. Keller, general counsel for the comptroller general, if the same reasoning would apply to all federally funded contracts with fixed prices, whether set by bidding or negotiation. He said it definitely would, and that it clearly is not right, after a final price has been set, for the government to impose additional obligations which may involve extra costs.

This plainly has a bearing on the Allen-Bradley Co. case now pending before Secretary of Labor Shultz. On January 16, then Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz upheld the findings of a hearing panel that while the Milwaukee manufacturer had not discriminated against individual applicants or employes, its failure to undertake special recruitment for Negroes constituted grounds for debarment from all federal contracts. He gave the firm until February 10 to work out an agreement with OFCC or suffer debarment. On that date the OFCC reported to the new secretary of labor, George Shultz, that it had failed to come to terms with Allen-Bradley. He then cancelled the deadline and told the company to continue negotiating with the same OFCC officials.

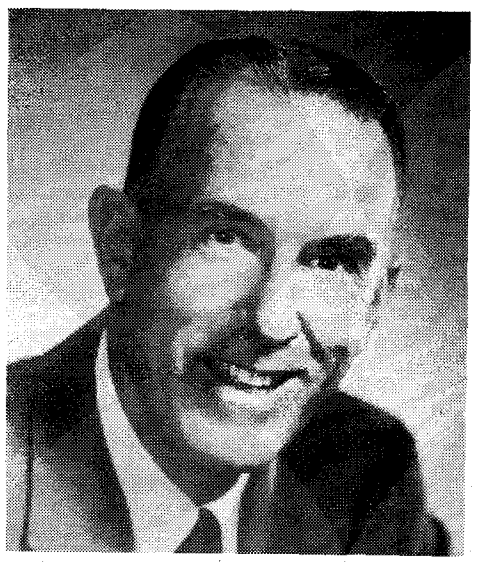
One of the main witnesses for the government at the panel hearings was the Rev. James E. Groppi, then an adviser to the NAACP Youth Counsel, which the panel subsequently recommended as a recruitment source for Allen-Bradley. (According to press accounts, the Roman Catholic priest has led 200 "open housing" demonstrations in Milwaukee; in February the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld his conviction for resisting arrest during a demonstration.)

Father Groppi said he found Allen-Bradley's employment record "terrifying" because it didn't hire enough black people. He said he had demanded that it handle hiring so that 10 per cent of its employes would be black. Preferential hiring to provide jobs for black people is morally justified, he told the panel.

Previously OFCC had ordered the company to do something about the fact that it employed only 30 or 40 Negroes out of 6,500 workers. Leonard Biermann, OFCC's senior compliance officer, testified that affirmative action means "results." Allen-Bradley, however, pointed out that about 18,000 applicants walk in and apply for the approximately 1,500 jobs that it fills each year. Since it was not found guilty of discriminating against anyone, the company said it felt no obligation to go to the expense of recruitment when it received more applications that it could use. Moreover, it contended that the preferential recruitment demanded by OFCC would violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Significantly, Allen-Bradley added that if OFCC can force it to undergo extra costs for Negro recruitment under its federal contracts, there's no telling where matters will end.

"The contractor who enters into a government contract today may find tomorrow that his cost of performance has been substantially increased by a requirement that he institute an apprenticeship training program or vastly expanded recruiting activities; he may find himself involved in a complicated, time-consuming and expensive program of retesting rejected applicants; he may be told to revalidate tests or to seek out and utilize 'culture-free' tests; he may be required to ascertain the 'rightful place' of Negroes employed by him and to award back pay in an amount



Sen. Paul Fannin (R.-Ariz.) is attempting to have Congress, rather than the executive branch, decide the proper role of federal regulatory agencies.

equal to the difference in 'rightful place' and the former wage rate." (OFCC has regulations on all these matters, making such possibilities very real.)

Some time ago OFCC announced it was considering debarment for three other companies, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pullman Co. and B&P Motor Express. Two weeks ago, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, OFCC Acting Director Ward McCreedy indicated he also is considering debarment for three South Carolina textile firms: Dan River Mills, Burlington Industries and J. P. Stevens. Earlier the Defense Department had found that the companies failed to take "appropriate affirmative action" to preclude racial discrimination. After White House intercession, following a telegram from Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.), Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard said the firms convinced him they will take the necessary affirmative action, and he awarded new contracts to all three.

Subsequently, according to the *Journal*, Mr. McCreedy declared he has authority to institute action to reverse the contract awards. He said he will examine the new guarantees of affirmative action, observing: "Those must have been rather spectacular agreements for them [the Defense Department] to award the contracts, based on what I know of the cases."

According to James W. Moore, counsel for the Arkansas Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, the entire debarment procedure, which is subject only to intra-agency review, "is without provision for right of judicial review as ordinarily required of other agencies' rulings which are subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act."

He adds: "The plan lacks the proper checks, balances and opportunities for review of the administrative agency's determinations before imposition of penalties which conceivably could put many contractors out of business before any judicial review was obtainable."

Actions being taken under Executive Order 11246 are clearly of questionable legality. But there is a still more fundamental question of legality—that of the order itself. Although President

Continued on page 14

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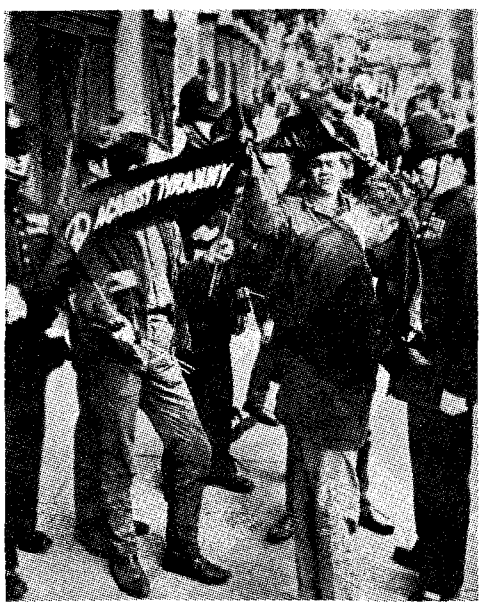
Why He 'Defected'

John Braine: From Socialist to Conservative

By ALICE WIDENER

It is quite possible that the most important news to come out of Europe for a long, long time is the intellectual defection from socialism to conservatism of British author John Braine, who wrote the best selling novel *Room at the Top*. In the past 25 years, there have been brilliant literary defectors from communism to fabian or democratic socialism, such as Arthur Koestler, Ignazio Silone, Andre Gide and other co-authors of the book *The God That Failed*. But what was urgently needed in Western cultural life was a first class defector from socialism to conservatism.



Braine's disenchantment with the left dates from 1963, when he witnessed a demonstration (above) against visiting Queen Frederika of Greece, "which ended with her having to hide from her pursuers."

Remarkable to relate, we Americans are indebted to the New York *Times Magazine*, March 2, 1969, for publication of John Braine's article "Why One British Socialist Turned Conservative." It is an epochal piece which is bound to have an immense intellectual effect in our country and abroad.

Where Braine has gone, others are bound to follow, for he has laid bare the leftist myths of our time. He says he grew up a Socialist, in Bradford, between the two world wars. "More important than this," he writes, "was the fact that virtually every living writer of any consequence was a Socialist. . . . There was, of course, some sort of idealism behind my beliefs. I was genuinely convinced that socialism was the only way out of the mess in which the world had found itself. It was all so splendidly lucid; it was only necessary to understand that Left was good and Right was bad."

Following the Socialist line, John Braine believed the U.S.A. was holding down Western Europe by sheer force. "The word . . . NATO had for me the same sinister ring as once had the Axis. That the U.S.A. had a monopoly of the nuclear bomb in 1945 and didn't extract the least advantage from it, never, I honestly believe, even occurred to me. . . . I could never have allowed the Government of the U.S.A. the virtue of idealism; the U.S.A. was, as I have said, permanently cast as villain."

Mr. Braine says he joined nearly all the Socialist-approved organizations. "It was as if I were grooming myself as a charter member of the Left Establishment."

He joined the Fabians, the United Nations Association, the Council for Civil Liberties, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. His belief in socialism, he says, led him to despise patriotism as a motive. "I was an internationalist, ready to proclaim my love of all mankind at the drop of a petition or editorial request from behind the Iron Curtain."

He made anti-American, anti-West Germany and anti-NATO speeches throughout Britain. He campaigned for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and made talks in favor of British unilateral disarmament.

When the so-called British "pacifists" nearly lynched Queen Frederika of Greece during her visit to London, author John Braine suddenly realized "such a demonstration could only be for the benefit of the Communist party. It had nothing to do with unilateral nuclear disarmament. If the leaders of the CND knew that they were being used, then CND had become yet another Communist front organization. If they didn't know, they were so stupid that one couldn't possibly follow them any longer."

In 1965, it was the sex-murder-for-fun of little children by Myra Hindley and Ian Brady on Pennine Moor that finally turned Braine away from Socialism which, he says, "teaches that crime is an illness to be treated, and that the function of prison is to reform." Looking at modern crime statistics, he came to the conclusion that "the humanitarian approach to crime had vastly increased the sum of human suffering."

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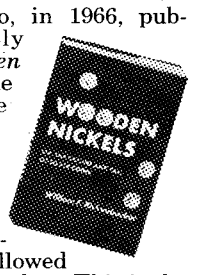

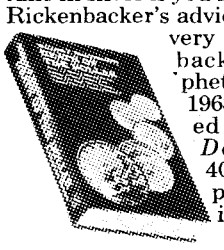

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'La Raza': Brown Power on the Rise

Radical Mexican-American group claims to represent 8 million people

By MURRAY NORRIS

Out of the dusty vineyards of Delano, out of the colleges and universities, out of the "War on Poverty" projects and out of numerous radical groups, Mexican-Americans have been coalescing into a movement called "La Raza," which claims to represent some 8 million people from Texas to California.

The La Raza movement includes not only the Delano grape strike and boycott, but it also wants to incorporate a city, establish a separate nation in New Mexico and force La Raza studies on reluctant and not-so-reluctant colleges and universities.

Luis Valdez, a sometime actor and stalwart of the Chavez movement, is now ensconced as a "professor" at Fresno State College where he is teaching the La Raza Studies course, "Chicano Art and Expression," even though he lacks a master's degree usually required of a college instructor.

Richard Toscan, director of the Fresno State College experimental unit, has three other Chavez followers on his payroll and their credentials are also questionable. He has, however, hired a properly trained professor to fill the FSC La Raza Chair. He explains the term "La Raza" originated in Spain, where it means the brotherhood concept.

Actually, La Raza translates to "the race" and the leaders of the movement speak openly about violence along the lines of racial riots, take credit for recent fire-bombings in Visalia, Calif., and call "Professor" Valdez one of their leaders.

In Los Angeles recently, La Raza leader Valdez told several Mexican organizations:

"Talk straight to the gabachos [derisive term for white Americans] . . . say, Hell, no, I won't go to their whole lousy system. I won't go to your suburban barrios. I won't talk your language. I won't eat your food. Viva La Raza."

The local newspaper compares the La Raza "Brown Power" movement with the Black Power movement and mentions these parallels:

Both groups are against law enforcement and talk about "police brutality." Both damn War on Poverty programs, insist on talking their own language, and want their own food served in cafeterias at schools and elsewhere. In place of the black "Uncle Toms" La Raza has its "Taco Tios" and while the blacks live in ghettos, La Raza complains about the barrios of small farming communities.

Cesar Chavez is hailed as the nonviolent leader of the Brown Power movement, a position once held by Martin Luther King in the Black Power movement. On the more violent side, the blacks' H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael are matched by Rudolpho "Corky" Gonzales and Reies Lopez Tijerina, who was convicted, along with four others, for assaulting two U.S. forest rangers. Tijerina was also involved in a raid on a county courthouse in New Mexico. In his first trial Tijerina was cleared of some of the 54 charges arising out of that raid where two deputy sheriffs were shot and a third was pistol whipped.

A La Raza newspaper, *El Grito del Norte*, defended the Tijerina-led raid on the courthouse saying he was going there to make a citizen's arrest of the local district attorney. In its Nov. 27, 1968 issue, the *Grito* explains the death of the key witness against Tijerina this way:

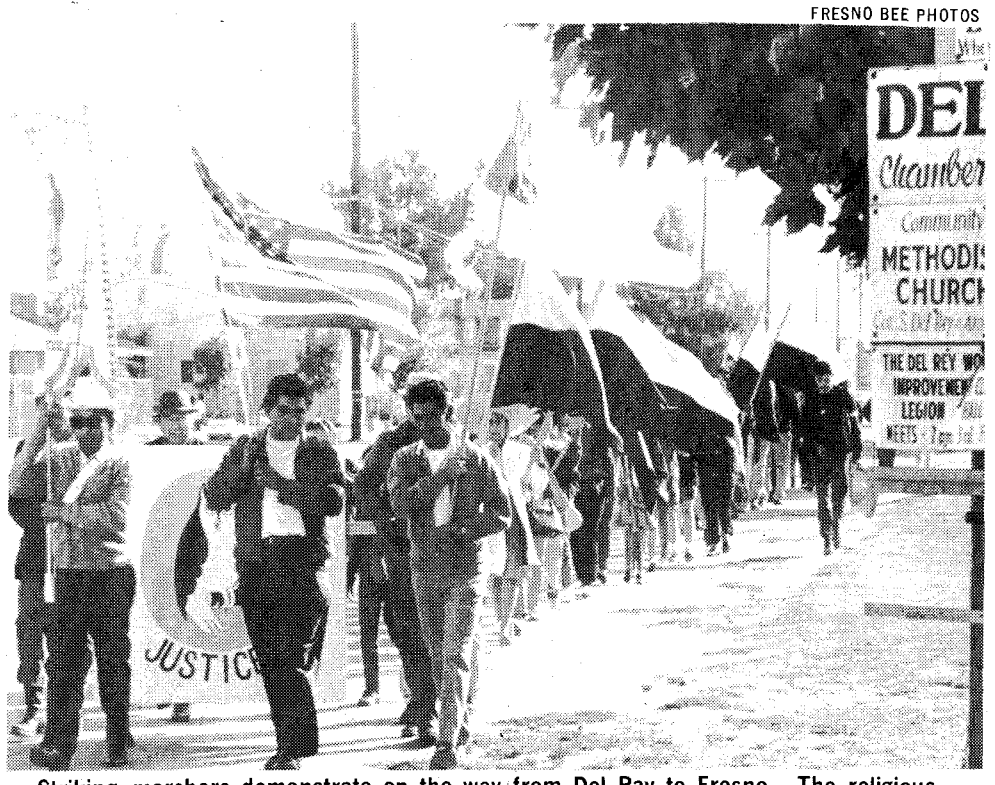
"On Jan. 3, 1968, Elogio Salazar—the jailer of Tierra Amarilla and a key witness to the "Courthouse raid" of 1967—was found beaten to death. Most of New Mexico immediately blamed the Alianza Federal de los Pueblos Libres [the Federal Alliance of Free Cities led by Tijerina] and especially Reies Lopez Tijerina for the murder. Tijerina's bail bond from the courthouse case and all the others were revoked at once. Everyone was put back in jail.

"Today, many New Mexicans still think Tijerina is responsible for the murder—even Alianza members. Outside the state, also, many people think that Salazar died as a result of the raid—which took place 6 months earlier."

The story continues to blame the death on a 22-year-old mental patient and promises that if the people will elect Tijerina governor of New Mexico he will find the murderer of Salazar.

It might be worth noting that one of the editors of the *Grito* is Beverly Axelrod, one of the court-appointed attorneys for the defendants involved in the courthouse raid and a well-known left-winger in her own right.

FRESNO BEE PHOTOS



Striking marchers demonstrate on the way from Del Ray to Fresno. The religious banner of Our Lady of Guadalupe at far left is believed by many Mexicans to give the movement a respectability it might otherwise not have.

Tijerina claims that large portions of the Southwest belong to the Indians and Mexicans and he has actually set up "The Republic of San Joaquin," a separate nation, in the Echo Amphitheater area of northern New Mexico. The U.S. government insists this area is a national park and it was here that two U.S. forest rangers were assaulted. *El Grito* provides its own version of the incident:

"Two forest rangers intruded and were eventually arrested by the Republic for trespassing. Tijerina and four others were convicted of assaulting the rangers, although many of those present say that actually the two men saved the rangers from an angry crowd."

Local courts gave Tijerina and four others prison terms ranging up to 3 years each. The convictions were upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals, but Tijerina was still free last year in time to attend the Poor People's March in Washington, D.C.

It is not known how much assistance he received, if any, from the $630,000 grant which the Ford Foundation gave La Raza to defend Latins who got in trouble with the law. But, in any event, Tijerina is still free to pursue his interest in the lands of the Southwest.

To further La Raza claims on the land, the same issue of *El Grito* spends two pages explaining how the land was robbed from the Indians and Mexicans and should be returned to them. The article starts:

"Every member of La Raza knows in his heart that the Southwest belongs to the Indian and the Indio-Hispano people [Mexicans] who make up La Raza. He knows that he was robbed of his land, just as the Indian was robbed. . . ."

El Grito is only one of several underground La Raza newspapers that are published across the five Southwestern states and in Wisconsin. They are all hooked together by a Chicano Press Association and all preach hate and violence.

When not engaged in court or leading his own movement, Tijerina can be found helping other La Raza sympathizers, such as Cesar Chavez. Last year, Tijerina and the late U.S. Sen. Robert Kennedy arrived in Delano on the same day to help Chavez.

Tijerina promised to bring "pistols and money" to help Chavez with his "revolution." But Chavez, in his own movement, is only a small part of California's La Raza movement.

An ambitious project by La Raza is the incorporation of the tiny community of Del Rey, about 14 miles southeast of Fresno. It is here that Chavez followers, "War on Poverty" workers, and other radicals have been gathering "to wrest control from the white community," according to the local newspaper.

La Raza has already won the first round over strenuous objections from some county officials. The incorporation moves were stalled in Fresno County's Local Agency Formation Commission with a 2-to-2 vote until the deciding ballot was cast by a city councilman from Firebaugh. It is in the Firebaugh-Mendota area that the newly incorporated La Raza, Inc., has received a federal "War on Poverty" grant of $19,545 to help farm workers. La Raza, Inc., is headed by Andy Tobar who formerly worked for Congressman B.F. Sisk.

The Del Rey incorporation movement is headed by Sal Gonzales Jr., a 26-year-old former associate of Cesar Chavez at Delano and a former employe of the California Rural Legal Assistance, a War on Poverty project. The local newspaper calls him "the architect of Del Rey's political revolution."

Gonzales is opposed by Wesley Craven, chairman of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors, who said he was astounded that anyone should want to incorporate Del Rey. It has less than 1,000 people and only a little more than a million dollars in assessed valuation. The Local Agency Formation Commission reported it "is not economically feasible to operate Del Rey as a city."

But La Raza was adamant. A march from Del Rey to the county courthouse was organized, similar to the pilgrimage which Chavez led from Delano to Sacramento. In the forefront of both the Chavez pilgrimage and the Del Rey march, was Luis Valdez and a banner of Our Lady of Guadalupe. Priests

Continued on next page

Sal Gonzales Jr., head of the Del Ray incorporation movement, shown here on the main street of Del Ray, formerly worked for Cesar Chavez and the "War on Poverty" project.

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(Continued from opposite page)

were present at both to bless the operations.

A bus with government license plates, loaned by the Community Service Organization (another "War on Poverty" project) was on hand to pick up stragglers from the Del Rey-to-Fresno march.

In addition to the 14-mile hike, a black-hooded figure appeared twice in the courthouse park at Fresno to pass out literature supporting the Del Rey incorporation.

After this first victory, Gonzales still faces legal hurdles: a vote of the Board of Supervisors, an opposition petition, a vote of the Del Rey residents and the affirmation to make his city a legal entity.

Supervisor Craven said he doubted Gonzales will be successful because businessmen in the town have an opposition petition that includes more than half of the property owners of the proposed city. This alone will defeat it, Craven said. Besides, the Board of Supervisors will also have to vote on it, and they can turn it down. But Supervisor Joseph Reich already voted for the incorporation when it came before LAFCO, so Gonzales only needs two more supervisors' votes to win.

In the meantime, La Raza supporters from all across the state are moving into Del Rey to establish voting residence. The city has long been the home of the California Center for Community Development, a "War on Poverty" project which has been training people to be leaders among the farm workers.

The new people have superimposed their organization over the town until they control all but the Chamber of Commerce and the local school board—and both of these groups are under constant fire.

By January of this year, one of the newcomers insisted his group had 58 per cent of the registered voters in the town and they would pass the incorporation when it came to a vote.

Businessmen and old-timers in Del Rey insist these people are outsiders. During the march to Fresno last year, they insisted, nearly all of the 50 people in the march were not residents of Del Rey. However, a reporter checked and found that all but 10 claimed Del Rey as their home.

Reies Tijerina of New Mexico has been one of the leading "Brown Power" exponents.

At least one state official, viewing the incorporation moves, suggested that La Raza leaders may hope to get a city which they can control so they can be in the inside of government grants and the law enforcement networks, just as the Mafia did with one mid-Western town a few years ago.

Other projects pushed by La Raza are the walkouts at three high schools in Los Angeles; the troubles at high schools in Visalia and Delano; and the alliance with Black Power to demand Black Studies and La Raza Studies Departments at local colleges.

While San Francisco State College is still battling student militants, San Fernando Valley State College has capitulated to Black and Brown Power demands. This brought the charge of "Munich" from a nearby Los Angeles newspaper columnist. At the same time, a mere handful of Mexican-American youths were able to wrest a La Raza Chair from Fresno State College, which is also trying to implement 11 other demands the youngsters handed to the college administration. Included in the demands were free tickets to school activities and a separate soccer team for minority students.

La Raza claims to represent all 8 million people of Mexican extraction in the five Southwestern states, but not all of those people want to be so represented.

Alfred Ramirez of the Whittier-based American Education Service for Spanish-Surnamed People, is violently opposed to La Raza and claims that this is one nation in which all people should aspire to be Americans and join the mainstream without separate foods and languages.

His group even opposes the bilingual teaching (English and Spanish) which is permitted by California law. Ramirez thinks it is divisive to provide teaching in two languages. He would rather teach all immigrants how to speak English and then teach them in English.

Ramirez is also opposed to the violence that is appearing in the La Raza movement.

But the calmer voices like Ramirez are all but drowned out by La Raza supporters. The La Raza newspaper, *La Palabra* (The Word) says, "Americans are white racists . . . they should be punished . . . Fascist bastards run the country . . . Viva la Revolucion. . . ."

In the words of Corkey Gonzales, Tijerina's companion on the New Mexico courthouse raid, "The system has to be destroyed."

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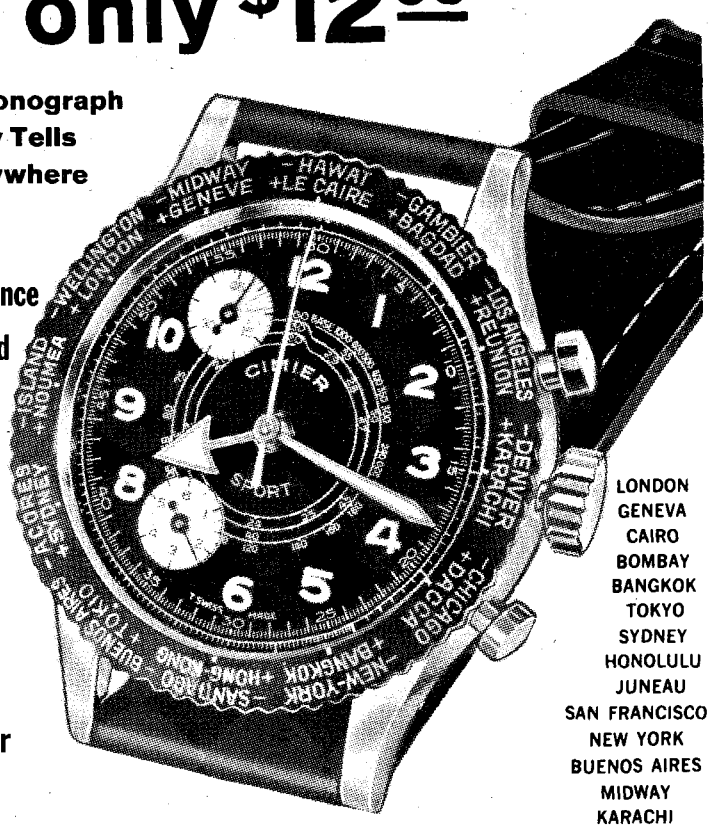

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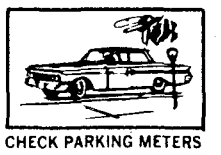
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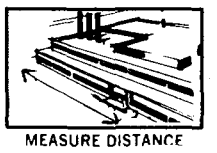
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The Moral Myopia of Mr. U Thant

By JOHN D. LOFTON JR.

The 16th-Century essayist and skeptic, Montaigne, once remarked that "he who has not a good memory should never take upon him the trade of lying."

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant has just illustrated how sage this advice is.

In a front-page story in the New York *Times* recently, Secretary-General Thant "spoke out firmly" for an end to the economic boycott of Communist Cuba. But he couldn't just stop there. He had to elaborate: "I am always for the termination of the isolation or segregation of any member of the international community. I am always for the revival of contacts and communications and exposure, as I have said."

Well, almost always.

I quote again from the New York *Times*, this time the Dec. 31, 1966, edition: "Fear and prejudice, suspicion and ignorance breed war, Thant said, and these have caused 'the present distressing state of affairs in Southern Rhodesia, where a minority is making a last-ditch effort to preserve its privileged position.' Mr. Thant asked the 'most resolute' action by all the nations of the world in implementing the 'historic' Security Council resolution of December 16. This called for selective, mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia, including a prohibition on the shipment of oil to that country. The sanctions banned the purchase of 12 key Rhodesian exports."

Shocking, you say? Not really, for Mr. Thant has been making outrageous statements for years and by now such moral confusion certainly can be nothing more than mere reflex action.

For example, in a speech over 10 years ago entitled, "A Burmese View of World Tensions," Thant spoke before the 62nd annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and, among other things: affirmed his belief in a free people while advocating a planned economy; echoed the Soviet Union's propaganda line that the only reason they subjugated their neighbors was to " . . . establish a friendly cordon of states around itself"; and lastly, stated unequivocally that " . . . unlike Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union did not compel by actual military invasion any of its neighbors to become satellites."

Mr. Thant did not dwell on the Soviet conquest of White Ruthenia (1917), Georgia (early 1920s), the Ukraine (1920) or Azerbaijan, all four presumably agreeing to surrender their freedom after Socratically discussing the matter, the Red Army being in attendance no doubt to merely see that proper rules of debate were observed.

While professing a devotion to free institutions and the right of individuals to be free, U Thant has at the same time consistently refused to remain neutral and sided with the pro-Communist, anti-Western forces whenever the occasion arose. The three examples that come immediately to mind are: the Cuban missile crisis, the war in Viet Nam and the Mideast war.

At the height of the Cuban missile crisis, on Oct. 30, 1962, Secretary-General Thant went to Cuba and reportedly encouraged Fidel Castro to reject the all-important on-site inspection proviso—which, of course, was the key to insuring the removal of all offensive Soviet missiles from the island.

Thant, in his talks with Castro, emphasized that the U.S. quarantine was unusual—in his words, "something that only happens in a time of war." Latin observers at the time said that it was this tacit backing of Castro by Thant that led to Castro's taking a much firmer line against on-site inspections than if Thant had remained neutral.

As for his role in the Mideast war of June 1967, it was central to the conflict. The war may never have occured had it not been for Thant's immediate, affirmative response to Egypt's demand for withdrawal of the U.N. peace-keeping force, a force created and empowered, by the U.N. General Assembly and *not* the secretary-general. With this irresponsible, unwarranted action, Thant opened the door to direct action by Nasser to blockade the narrow straits which control Israel's access to the Red Sea and its markets in Asia and Africa. Automatically, tensions increased and war was ineluctable.

U.N. Secretary General U Thant's public statements are perfect examples of the liberal double standard so prevalent today.

But of all his public utterances, U Thant's statements on the war in Viet Nam have been the most contemptible. He has consistently sided with the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong against the United States, making odious comparisons of our American Revolution with Communist agression in Viet Nam.

"It is nationalism and not communism that animates the resistance movement in Viet Nam and against all foreigners and now particularly against Americans," Thant told a World Conference of Quakers in Greensborough, N.C., in July 1967. "Those Vietnamese who have fought and still fight against foreigners do so to win their national independence. I am convinced that the war cannot be brought to an end until the United States and her allies recognize that it is being fought by the Vietnamese not as a war of Communist agression, but as a war of national independence."

This sort of nonsense has since been dispelled time and time again, but most recently in a column by the Los Angeles *Times*' Asian expert, Robert Elegant. Quoting from what he called the "Mein Kampf" of the North Vietnamese, a 23,000-word lecture delivered by Hanoi's No. 3 man, Truong Ching, last summer, the document revealed beyond a shadow of a doubt what advocates of the domino theory have said all along: the so-called "liberation" of South Viet Nam by the north is but the first step in a campaign which will next proceed to the Communist conquest of the remaining states of Indo China—that is, Cambodia and Laos. The next step is "liberation of the oppressed peoples" of all Southeast Asia and the entire world.

Five years ago in an article in the *Reader's Digest*, Noel Bush wrote of U Thant: "One wonders if U Thant has a clear enough view of the moral issues at stake in our current international disputes."

Today it is no longer possible to wonder.

Continued from Page 10

Legalized Bias?

Johnson never stated the authority for 11246, everyone has assumed that it was based on the executive's contracting authority. No President, however, has the right to issue an order which is contrary to the intent of Congress.

In the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Congress made clear that the intent was to promote equal opportunity through an independent body, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, using voluntary means. If these do not work, the aggrieved parties then can institute suit through the Justice Department with the advice of the commission, or the department itself can bring suit. Executive Order 11246, however, granted life and death power over companies to an agency under the direct control of the President. Thus, as noted, the ultimate solution of EEO problems must come from President Nixon or Congress.

The President simply could withdraw the order. There are recent indications, however, that matters are becoming so bad that Congress may be ready to tackle the politically tricky subject. On February 4, Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) called for an investigation of OFCC and EEOC, saying, "It is my strong impression that the orders and requirements flowing out of these offices [EEOC and OFCC] exceed the authority granted to them by Congress and are beyond any reasonable interpretation which can be given to the intent of Congress in the enabling legislation. An additional separation-of-powers problem exists in connection with the OFCC since it was established by executive order, and it may well be that this entire matter should have been dealt with by the Congress in the first place."

On February 7 Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R.-Ariz.) introduced a bill that would abolish Executive Order 11246 and "provide that the remedies enacted by Congress to secure equal employment opportunities shall be the exclusive federal remedies available in this area."

Meanwhile, EEOC has said that it will ask Congress for cease and desist powers again this year, as it did in 1968. Chairman Clifford Alexander's term runs to mid-1972, and he has indicated he will stay on the commission, though President Nixon could name a new chairman. Some hard-and-fast decisions should be forthcoming soon.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

RFK Memorial

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

One of ex-President Lyndon B. Johnson's last official acts—typically cloaked in secrecy—was to hide in his budget a government contribution of $481,000 for a million-dollar memorial to Robert F. Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery.

Some three years ago, servicemen, veterans and their families were put on notice that space in Arlington Cemetery was becoming extremely scarce, and severe restrictions were made effective. To now dedicate approximately a quarter of an acre of this ground and almost a half-a-million of the taxpayers' money for a huge memorial to a senator is beyond belief.

Let it be remembered that this member of the Kennedy family was but one of a long line of U.S. attorneys general and U.S. senators. He was but one of millions of men who have served their country in the military.

Let it also be remembered that the remains of a former President of the United States and chief justice of the Supreme Court, William Howard Taft, also rest in Arlington National Cemetery. No part of a quarter of an acre of that hallowed ground is dedicated to his remains, or to those of General of the Armies John J. Pershing.

Tax Break Needed

By SEN. ROBERT BYRD (D.-W. Va.)

Of all the taxpayers in this country who need a break, those in the lower and middle income brackets need it most. Many citizens elect to take the standard deduction so they can avoid the trouble of itemizing such expenses as doctor bills. But the standard deduction needs to be increased to give meaningful tax relief. The present general standard deduction —established in 1948—allows 10 per cent, or a maximum of $1,000. This is not high enough in light of today's cost of living. So, I am introducing a bill to increase this deduction to 14 per cent, with a maximum of $1,800. This would also spare additional taxpayers of having to itemize their expenses to get the same tax relief. With all the talk about tax reform this year, I believe that what is equally needed is to give some measure of tax relief to the average taxpayer.

Self-Help Example

By REP. LOUIS FREY (R.-Fla.)

I am proud to report on a successful fund-raising drive that took place in my district. I am especially proud in that this campaign was organized and completed within our black community in Orlando, Fla., raising over $125,000 for a badly needed community center.

The leaders of our black community felt that too many times people ask for help without first trying to help themselves. The easy way is to complain about the problems but not take any action. The easy way is to sit back and seek federal and state aid. The easy way is to expect something for nothing.

This was not the approach taken. Instead, the Washington Shores Recreation Association was formed. A vigorous door-to-door campaign was organized. When the drive initially fell short, instead of giving up, efforts were redoubled and success finally achieved after long hours of work.

It is refreshing in today's society to know that initiative and independence are still a vital part of the American way of life. Opportunity is everywhere. It is waiting for those who have the courage and dedication to seek it out. I am proud of the members of the Washington Shores Recreation Association. I am proud that they are constitutents of mine and that I am part of such a community. I hope that their efforts will serve as an example to all Americans. I know they did to me.

'Let Them Have It'

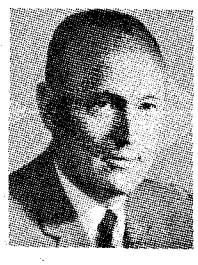
By SEN. HERMAN TALMADGE (D.-Ga.)

I say that the time has come for law and order on our campuses to be restored. This falls the duty of those people to whom the states and the people entrust our educational institutions. It further is the responsibility of local police. And it still further is within the realm of judges to deal severely with students and demonstrators who would wantonly flout the law and make a shambles of our colleges and universities. This is about the sum of it. Either so-called student demonstrators are going to be denounced and dealt with as the lawbreakers and troublemakers they are, or else we may as well prepare to see higher education reduced to a chaotic condition. To my mind, it is as simple as that. The time has come to draw the line. These people want a confrontation with authority. Let them have it then.

Soviet 'Fishing'

By REP. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST (R.-Va.)

Moscow has linked naval and political operations. It is seeking psychological advantage over us. It wants to inhibit our forces. That was the name of the *Pueblo* game.



Russian naval brinkmanship, the playing around with the 12-mile limit, and Communist efforts to close certain sea areas to American warships illustrate the arrogant and cunning Russian attempts to exploit and destroy the historic freedom of the seas.

The Soviet fishing fleet illustrates the Russian goal of domination at sea. Even if all their trawlers were merely innocent fishing vessels, our interests are threatened. Since 1954 the Soviet Union has invested $4 billion in its fishing fleet and fishing facilities ashore. Meanwhile, American trawler owners are hard-pressed to find money to build or modernize trawlers.

But the Russians are obviously fishing for something more than seafood. Two hundred special oceanographic vessels have been assigned by the Russians to ocean research. Nine thousands of their best scientists are engaged. A worldwide fleet of trawlers and auxiliaries is assigned to work like the U.S.S. *Pueblo* was supposed to have done.

Based on State Practices

A Voting Reform Plan

By SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER (R.-Ariz.)

I have introduced a constitutional amendment which would greatly expand the right to vote in elections for President and Vice President for many millions of our citizens who are presently denied this right by legal technicalities.

The best available statistics—which I have checked out with the Library of Congress—indicate that there are up to 11 million citizens who are of voting age and otherwise qualified to vote but who are disfranchised by residence requirements or their absence from home. According to recent surveys, there are from five to eight million citizens of voting age who were prevented from voting in the 1968 presidential election because of residence requirements and at least three million who were prevented from voting in such election because they were away from home and could not obtain absentee ballots.

In order to meet the problem disclosed by these statistics, my amendment would provide, to the greatest extent practicable, that all citizens of the United States shall be entitled by virtue of their national citizenship to enjoy a constitutional right to vote in an election for President and Vice President without regard to residence requirements or where they may happen to be on the day of the election. The only exceptions are made in recognition of the valid interests of each state in having an opportunity before the election to verify that only qualified persons will vote in elections held in that state, and in having a minimum of time to carry out the mechanics of administering a system of absentee ballots. Thus, each state is permitted to require that all voters shall have resided within that state for a period of not to exceed 30 days immediately preceding the election.

This will enable each state to establish a close-out date for registration or other qualification for voting in its elections, to be able to prepare its voting lists, where used, and to have a reasonable time to check on the eligibility of its voters. Also, the amendment permits each state to require that applications for absentee ballots be made no later than 7 days immediately preceding the election.

In view of the continuing efforts to achieve electoral reform and the possibility that the electoral college may eventually be abolished, this amendment includes language which will assure that it will remain applicable even if the method of electing the President and Vice President should be changed at some time after the amendment is ratified.

I wish to emphasize that nothing in my amendment will prevent a state from granting more favorable voting opportunities to its residents or former residents. For example, this amendment will not have any effect on the law of my home state of Arizona which permits former residents to vote in presidential elections up to 15 months after leaving the state if they cannot vote in their new states.

Finally, because my amendment will impose on most states a duty to legislate, and because many state legislatures meet only in alternate years, there is a provision in the amendment which would give these states at least a 2-year period to act on any legislation needed to implement the amendment.

In this connection, I wish to state that this is a practical amendment. It is one that the states can live with and administer effectively. Before filling in the details of my amendment, I reviewed the election laws of all 50 states and the District of Columbia to be certain that the requirements set by this amendment would not be impossible for the states to implement.

The terms of my amendments are adapted from laws already in operation in several of our states. Each of the provisions in my amendment has been tested at the State level and found to be successful and workable. In most states only minor changes will be required.

□□□

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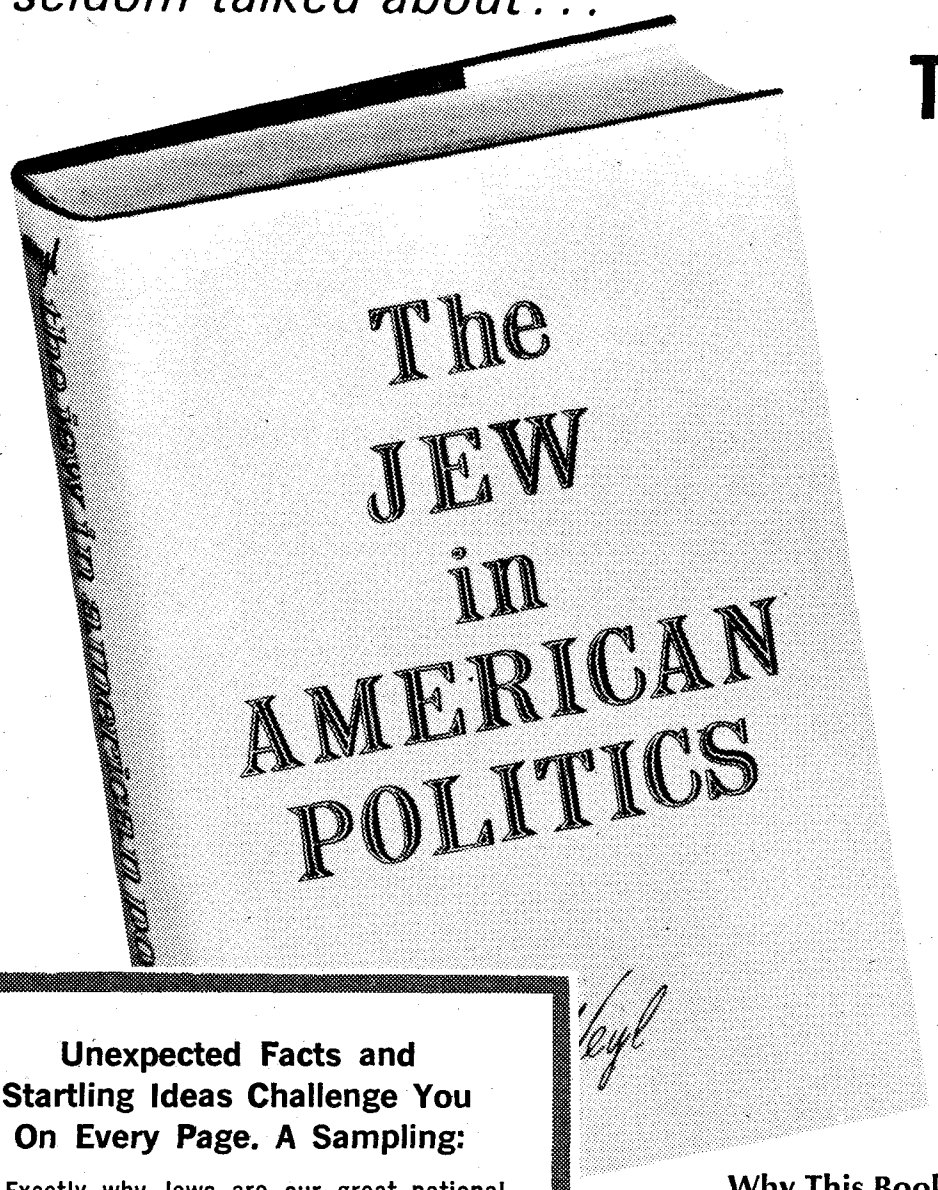

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by Nathaniel Weyl, author of "Red Star Over Cuba"

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